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AMONG MY PIONEER ANCESTORS.

A sketch on group of pioneer Missouri families, from whom writer is descended. Records include:

Sullens, page 1.	Stow, page 93.
Hildebrand, page 56.	Bromelsick, page 99.
Williams, page 53.	Longworth, page 104,

and their connections, among them the House family, page 66.

DEDICATION.

To my pioneer ancestors, and other pioneer families of that period, of whom it has been written:

> "The framers of the Constitution were the statesmen and leaders of thought, but those whose names appear upon the schedules of the First Census were in general the plain citizens who by their conduct in war and peace made the Constitution possible and by their intelligence and self-restraint put it into successful operation."

This book has been written that the passing years may not erase all memory of these people, and in the hope that people of this and future generations may find in the lives of these pioneers, courage, inspiration, and guidance.

To these pioneers, I dedicate this book, with prayer in my heart - which I hope many readers will repeat for themselves - that I may so live my life that some time, in another world, I may be worthy to dwell with these good, brave, sacrificing pioneer ancestors.

BY
Anna B. Sartori,
6733 Alabama Av., St. Louis, Mo.

(Copies of this sketch can be obtained from writer so long as present supply lasts.)

PUBLISHED 1942.

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AMONG MY PIONEER ANCESTORS.

Foreword.

First, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to all who have furnished records used in this sketch. Without their kind assistance, this sketch would not have been possible.

What has been said by geneaologists in regard to the reasons and justification for seeking geneaology would probably fill volumes. So, one in preparing an introduction to a sketch in his family history, has to be almost fearful in attempting such, knowing that what he is about to say, has already been said many times before by others. But a sketch in family history would hardly be complete without some kind of foreword, so here it is.

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Many great and learned men have remarked that a people without knowledge or record of its past, is a lost and fallen race. And, those of us who have studied histories of various peoples of the world, know the truth of this statement. The same statement applies to some extent to individuals, though not nearly so generally. Many of our greatest and finest leaders today have traced their respective geneaologies for many generations, some even to the beginning of mankind, with the aid of the Scriptures. It is true there are fine people who have no knowledge of their ancestry beyond a generation or two, and are not interested in same. It is also true that there are many people of inferior character in families who have traced their geneaology back for centuries. Still, if we stop to realize, we note many of our best and oldest colonial families are turning their thoughts to those of their line who have passed on before. This is especially true in case of families of those who cleared and built this country and made it a land of liberty, as we observe when we wigness vast amount of geneaology records gathered by such organizations as Daughters of American Revolution, Sons of Colonial Wars, and other similar ones.

Why it is that as a rule, it is a higher class of people which turns its thoughts to the ones who have passed on before, even back for many centuries, is beyond any human to account for; but, it may be a part of the plan of things for us by our Creator. Be that as it may, there awaits for those who earnestly seek, with sincere intent, the history of their ancestors - joy, guidance, and inspiration.

Here it might be well to remark that much of geneaology work in this country is being done, as noted above, in families that took part in building of our country and making it a land of freedom. We can hardly help but think fondly of these brave men and women, many who like the John Sullens of the sketch, so willing to face sacrifice and peril, in their lifetime crossed the ocean from their native lands, set up homes in colonies on east coast, and then again later in life, penetrated the wilderness, amid many perils and hardships, to clear new lands, and set up new homes. As we ponder the history and record of these early pioneers, we see them as a race and class all of their own. They seem to have lost speedily the nationality of the country they left on the old continent, and taken on a new one, a part of the land they cleared and built. To those who study them deeply, they stand out as a people, distinct from all others in the world, the American pioneers. And it is altogether fitting that we would study their history, for not only did they clear and built this great land of ours in its early days, but also have they left us the rich in-

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AMONG MY PIONEER ANCESTORS.

Foreword.

heritance of liberty, which is enjoyed not only by people of this country, but which became a light - a standard - which led to greater freedom for other peoples in other parts of the world.

To many, these early pioneers may seem a little over inclined to the serious sober outlook on life, and lacking in the gayer lighter mood. But might not this seriousness be attributed to the immensity and seriousness of the great task, which lay before them, that of clearing and preparing for habitation by white men, the vast wilderness of the new continent. To us who study the accomplishments and sacrifices of these early pioneers, it seems almost as if the spirit of the Lord had touched upon these men, calling them and inspring them to set forth across great waters to the new strange land, and then la ter westward through vast wilderness to extend and develop the new country. One of the greatest and best known of all these pioneers, Daniel Boone, felt and spoke all through his life, that his God had called him to carry out his part in opening and developing the new land. Because of this feeling that he carried always in his heart, as to the divinity of his mission, he was able to meet unflinchingly any sacrifice, suffering, or great task, that came his way.

And it would seem, too, that this same spirit which guided these pioneers across the sea and through the wilderness, was with them as they drew up their form of government, guaranteeing life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness to the people of this land. We know that as their leaders were drawing up the Constitution for the new country, they prayed in all earnestness and sincerity before God, that His will might guide them in the great undertaking. We might well say that He heard and answered their sincere prayer, as we look upon this great country, which became to so many a land of freedom and opportunity, and to all the world a light and standard.

As we devote much time seeking the history of our pioneer ancestors, there comes to us a beautiful faith in the resurrection and eternal life. As we study those of our loved ones who have gone on before, we can not think of them as dead, buried, to rise no more, live no more. The more study and thought we give in this, the greater faith we have that these loved ones live in another world, may be watching over us even now, and waiting for the day when it is our time to join them. It is almost inconceivable that any one can devote much thought and study in the history of his ancestors, without developing a deep faith in the reality of the resurrection and life eternal. Of those who seek the history of their ancestry in sincerity and with honest intent, we feel that they who already have a faith in the resurrection will have this faith deepened and made more real and beautiful, while those who have not already this faith, can hardly fail to find such. The hope of another life for those whose earthly bodies lie buried in our ceneteries, is beautifully expressed by Mrs. B. S. Edmonds, in her poem "The Old Church Yard," written in honor of the old Fee Fee Church and Cemetery, which poem we now quote:

"The sunshine rests on the old church roof
And gleams on windows and floor;
The pulpit and seats can be plainly seen
Through the partly open door.

PEDIGREE CHART

NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING CHART

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART IS THE SAME PERSON AS NO.

ON CHART NO.

1 Anna Mae Bromelsick
BORN 20 Feb. 1907
WHERE Sappington, Mo.
WHEN MARRIED 9 July 1928
DIED
WHERE
Clarence W. Sartori
NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE

2 ~~James Philip Bromelsick~~
BORN 1872
WHERE Jefferson Co., Mo.
WHEN MARRIED 1903
DIED
WHERE

3 Lucinda Melissa Sullens
BORN 1867
WHERE Jefferson Co., Mo.
DIED
WHERE

4 Henry Brommelsieck
BORN 1827
WHERE Hanover, Germany
WHEN MARRIED 1866
DIED 1907
WHERE Fenton, Mo.

5 Drucilla Longworth
BORN 1841
WHERE High Ridge, Mo.
DIED 1919
WHERE Fenton, Mo.

6 John W. Sullens
BORN 1833
WHERE Jefferson Co., Mo.
WHEN MARRIED 1857
DIED 1900
WHERE Jefferson Co., Mo.

7 Melissa Emeline Stow
BORN 1836
WHERE House Springs, Mo.
DIED 1870
WHERE Jefferson Co., Mo.

8 Frederick Brommelsieck
BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

9 Anna Brono
BORN
WHERE
DIED
WHERE

10 Joseph Longworth
BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

11 Margaret Cummings
BORN
WHERE
DIED
WHERE

12 Isaac Sullens
BORN 1810
WHERE St. Louis Co., Mo.
WHEN MARRIED 1829
DIED 1870
WHERE Jefferson Co., Mo.

13 Malinda Williams
BORN 1808
WHERE Greene Co., Tenn.
DIED 1876
WHERE Jefferson Co., Mo.

14 John Stow
BORN 1815
WHERE Kentucky
WHEN MARRIED 1835
DIED 1888
WHERE

15 Lucinda Hildebrand
BORN 1817
WHERE House Springs, Mo.
Died 1881 " " "

16 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

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20 James Longworth
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23 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

24 /John Sullens and Jane Childress Nathan Sullens, son of/
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25 /Peter Hildebrand and Maria Garla Elizabeth Hildebrand, dau./
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26 Thomas Williams
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27 Jemima Carter
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28 Marvil Stow
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29 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

30 /Peter Hildebrand and Maria Garla David Hildebrand son of/
ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

31 Hannah McCourtney
ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

GIVE HERE NAME OF RECORD OR BOOK WHERE THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED. REFER TO NAMES BY NUMBER

WRITE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON REVERSE SIDE

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s Longworth

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nn Sullens and
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AMONG MY PIONEER ANCESTORS.
Sullens - Part I,
including mainly record of -
John Sullens, born about 1730, married Jane Childress.

The earliest ancestor of the author of this sketch, and of many other Sullens descendants in this part of the country, in so far as we have been able to trace at present, was a John Sullens, who came to Missouri (then known as Louisiana territory) with his wife Jane and their eight children in 1798. As it is very difficult indeed to secure information or records on such early pioneer families, the writer does not claim the information in this sketch is nearly complete, or entirely accurate, but in assembling her data on the family, is merely passing on to others who may be interested in the family history, the results of her reserach.

The earliest record which we have of the Sullens family is from memoirs left by Dr. David Sullins, founder of the Sullins College at Bristol, Tenn. (See Recollections of An Old Man, by Dr. David Sullins at MHS). Dr. David Sullins tells us:

"My ancestors were Scotch-Irish. Sometime about 1750, three brothers came to America from the "old country". They were unmarried. On reaching America, they separated, one going to North Carolina, married and settled near Guilford Courthouse; one stopped in Pennsylvania, and married there; the other my grandfather (? or his great grandfather) went to Virginia, married Mary Mays in Halifax County and located on Dan River. Here Nathan Sullins my father (? or his grandfather) was born Nov. 10, 1783. When about 12 years old, his father moved to Tennessee, settled on Poplar Creek, at that time in Knox County, but now in Roane County, near Oliver Springs. He had one brother and three sisters. Brother was Joseph, sisters married Dr. Wm. Farmer, Joseph Stubblefield, and Wm. Gent. Some descendants of these families in eastern Tennessee. Rev. Jos. A. Stubblefield, DD, President Centenary Female College, grandson of above Stubblefield."

There are slightly varying opinions as to origin of the family, some giving same as Scotch-Irish, as in above memoirs, and other English, but all agree that they came from the British Isles, and the writer from personal observation of character of many members of family, would judge them to be of English origin. The surname Sullens is an English family name and originates from disposition. Some lines of the family spell the name Sullens, while others write it Sullins. Various comments have been made on the two spellings, some claiming that certain lines changed their spelling during Civil War, but as name has been spelt both ways allthrough from earliest record, it is opinion of writer that both the Sullins and Sullens are of common origin, certain individuals of family having adopted one spelling or other, their descendants would continue on in that particular spelling, until someone saw fit to change over to other, and his descendants in turn would continue that particular one.

We will now go into some of the earliest references in history of the Sullens. From a history of Halifax Co., Va., we find:

John Sullins witness to marriage Mary Boyd and Micajah Watkins, Dec. 12, 1764.

Sullens, Part I.

The next reference we find is in census reports taken from early histories of North Carolina state and Halifax County, Va. Some of the more pertinent of these are:

1782	Halifax Co., Va.:	John Sullins,	10 whites, 2 slaves in household.
		Nathan "	10 " 0 " " "
1785	" "	Nathan "	11 males over 16, 1 under, 2 fem.
		John "	Not listed in 1785.
1790	"	John Sullins,	10 whites, 2 slaves.
		Nathan "	10 "
1790	Rutherford Co., NC:	John Sullins,	2 white over 16, 2 under, 3 females, 1 slave, Total Whites: 7.
	(NC Records, v.26)	Richard Sullins,	1 white male over 16, 3 fem.

Marriages from Halifax County, Va., history:

Oct. 4, 1785: Nathan Sullins and E. Farmer.
Nov. 7, 1785: Wm. Ashlock and S. Sullins.
Dec. 31, 1786: John Sullins and Frances Edwards.
Aug. 3, 1790: Henry Farmer and Mary Sullins.

Other references from early history:

1777: John Sullens, Virginia militia in Revolution, for balance due for Wagon hire on Cherokee Expedition. (From Index to Va. Historical Records.)
1785: Aug. 12: Land Grant for service in Revolutionary War to Wm. Sullins, Private in War, 200 acres in Va.
1784: June 30: From Old Kentucky entries and deeds, by W.R. Fillson: Wm. Sullins, 200 acres, during Rev. War soldier in Va. Lines.

Evidence supporting conclusion that earliest of the Sullens to settle in Missouri was John will be gone into shortly, but suffice it to say here that John was the first of his line.

The record of a John Sullins in 1790 both in the Halifax County, Va., census and the Rutherford County, N.C., appears at first confusing. Although due to scant record and information available at that early date, it would be practically impossible to clear the matter beyond question or doubt, the below explanation should explain the situation to the satisfaction of manY:

At that early date, taking a census was quite an extensive task, and before census for all the states could be completed, in the fastly shifting population shortly after Revolutionary War, a family often had moved to another state, and so would be listed in same year's census in two different states. In case of our John Sullins, we learn from a geneaology of the Lewis family in America, which includes geneaology notes on Musicks, one of the allied families, and from other early records, that the Musicks and Sullins were closely associated at this time, and there were two intermarriages, Edward Sullins and Susannah Musick and Elizabeth Sullins and Uri Musick. From application of Col. David Musick for Revolutionary War pension, we learn that Musicks first lived in Albemarle County, Va., but later moved to Rutherford Co., N.C., where they remained till they set out on their journey west through the wilderness about 1791. As the Sullins and Musicks were very closely associated, we might safely assume that the Sullins, too, moved from Virginia to Rutherford Co., N.C., where they remained until they set out on their long journey to new lands. We note that the John Sullins in Halifax

County had 10 whites in his family, while the John in Rutherford Co., N.C., had only 7. Also listed in 1790 Rutherford County census is a Richard Sullins with family, including himself and 3 females. We know that the old John Sullins who came to Missouri had a son Richard; so, no doubt, during intervening time between Halifax Co., Va., census and Rutherford Co., N.C., Richard and two other of the John Sullins children married, and hence were not included in number in family in latter census. Another son, John, had a child born in 1790, so he, no doubt, was one of the children who married about this time.

Of the journey westward of the John Sullens family we know little, as many generations have passed since that time, and tradition of the journey is faint; we have so far located no account in early histories of the journey of this particular group. We must therefore be content at this time with scant bits of tradition and more general references from history. A cousin of the writer tells that her grandmother, Mrs. Eliza League Sullens (wife of Nathan Sullens who lived on Big River, near Byrnesville, Mo.) had told her that the Sullens came first from Virginia, then went to North Carolina, and from there traveled westward, coming through the Cumberland Gap, a common route at that time. This information checks in main with route taken by Musicks, as per excerpt taken from application for pension by Col. David Musick, brother to Susannah Musick; who married Edward Sullens, and also an uncle to Musick who married Elizabeth Sullens:

"Remained after discharge in Rutherford County until 1791, to Fayette Co., Ky., until 1794, to Whiteside Station, Ill., till 1795, to Missouri."

There is no definite statement in early history that Sullens and Musicks came through together to Missouri, but as they came from same county in North Carolina about the same time, and settled together in northern part of St. Louis County, Mo., and intermarried, we can be safe in assuming the Sullens group, too, were members of the Musick party, said to have been led by Wm. Whitesides (Whitesides related to Musicks by marriage.)

There are two things which lead writer to believe John Sullens family left North Carolina shortly after 1790:

1. We find no mention made of them in early history of that state after that date.
2. We have a list of children born in family of John Sullens, a son of the elder John Sullens, and we note there were no children born during period 1793-1800. This, undoubtedly was the approximate period of the westward journey, and if there were any children born during that time, they probably died in infancy amid hardships of wilderness journey.

Before going further into study of westward journey of Sullens group and their early life in Missouri, it would be well to establish connection between scattered bits of information given at beginning of this sketch. First, it would be well to learn how it was determined that John Sullens was the ancestor of writer and the earliest of his line to settle in Missouri. Informa tion and records on these very early pioneer families are indeed scant. One of the best ways to trace early pioneers here is through a research of record books of property deed and estate papers. There was no will or estate papers in case of John Sullens, but in property deed book v. C, p. 446, we find the following deed:

Sullens, Part I.

"To all persons who shall see these presents: Greeting. Know ye that we Richard Sullens, Peter Sullens, John Sullens, Nathan Sullens, Abraham Hildebrand and Uri Musick, all of the District of St. Louis and territory of Louisiana and lawful heirs of John Sullens, late of said district of St. Louis, deceased, that for the love and friendship which we have towards our brothers Edward Sullens and Reuben Sullens of said district and territory. Inasmuch as for the last will of our father John Sullens to us well known, do hereby relinquish unto the said Edward and Reuben, all and all manner of right, title, and interest that we have or may have had to a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in said district of St. Louis on River Fifi, and bounded as follows, to wit: northwardly by Absalom Link and Samuel Bay, and westwardly by Jane Sullens, southwardly by Richard Sullens, eastwardly by Samuel Bay. To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land containing 580 acres unto them the said Edward and Reuben and their heirs forever.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 24th day of May, year of our Lord 1808."

(Note: Marks made for signature to above by Richard Sullens, John Sullens, Peter Sullens, Nathan Sullens, Abraham Hildebrand, Uri Musick signed his name. P. Provenshare witness to marks.)

At that time, it was customary in absence of will, to divide property of parent upon his decease among children, if any. So we see from above deed, that this John Sullens had six sons, Edward, Reuben, John, Peter, Richard, and Nathan. The explanation of the names Uri Musick and Abraham Hildebrand appearing on deed, but no daughters, is that it must have been customary at the time for husbands to sign for their wives in legal matters. We know from early Missouri and St. Louis County history that the wife of Uri Musick was Elizabeth (Betsy) Sullens. A Stephen Hildebrand was cousin to writer's grandfather John Sullens; so that establishes relationship of Abraham Hildebrand, as another son-in-law of John Sullens. To summarize what light this deed throws on Sullens:

As property was usually disposed of shortly after death of its owner, we learn John Sullens died in or about 1808. He left six sons, Edward, Reuben, John, Peter, Richard, and Nathan, and two daughters Mrs. Abraham Hildebrand and Mrs. Uri Musick. As all children signed deed clearing property, they must have been grown at time, 1808.

What is connection between this John Sullens and references at beginning of sketch? It is certain that John Sullens who settled in Missouri came from North Carolina, and probably lived in Virginia prior to that; so, no doubt, he is the John Sullens referred to in early census and other records from Virginia and North Carolina. As to the reference in the Dr. David Sullins memoirs of the three brothers who came to America in 1750 from the "old country", so far we have not been able to secure names of the three or their birth dates, but as he speaks of one brother settling in North Carolina and one in Virginia, we feel certain that one of these brothers was the John Sullens who later came to Missouri, and the other was the ancestor of Dr. David Sullins.

Another bit of early record on our John Sullens, we glean from a sketch written for the centennial of the Fee Fee Baptist Church

in 1907, of which church John and his wife Jane were charter members:

"Mrs. Jane Sullens, wife of John Sullens, and mother of Mrs. Uri Musick, was a Miss Virginia Childress, but was called Jane. She was of a prominent and wealthy South Carolina family, who were displeased by her marriage and she was disinherited, but it is believed that her father became reconciled to her before his death. It is not remembered when Mr. Sullens died, but Mrs. Sullens spent her last days with her daughter, Mrs. Musick,*** "

As we study of the hardships and sufferings our early pioneers had to undergo on their westward travels, we cannot help but think of the great sacrifice Mrs. Jane Sullens made in forsaking her comfortable home and her people, and casting her lot with a man, shortly over from the "old country," who, no doubt, was looked upon by her family, as a sort of adventurer, and so frowned upon as a husband for their daughter. And then, she was called upon to make an even greater sacrifice, when in later days of her life, to leave her modest home in east, and set out with her husband and family on the long perilous journey westward.

Now, to continue with the Sullens and their group on their westward travels, as said above, tradition on this is faint, and records scant. The approximate time of beginning of the long trip westward has been discussed earlier in sketch, and same was, so far as we have been able to determine, about 1790 or 1791. All of the names of members of party are not known at this time, but we feel certain that it included, among others, the elder John Sullens and his wife Jane, their children, most of them grown, and some married with families of their own. We also feel sure, for reasons discussed earlier, that Musicks, too, were members of same party. We do not know whether party located for a year or two enroute in Kentucky, or journeyed steadily westward until it reached Illinois. We notice, as quoted above, that Col. David Musick, in his application for a Revolutionary War pension, speaks of living in Kentucky until 1794, when he moved on to Illinois. So, it is quite likely, in view of this statement, and as several years seemed to have lapsed from the time the group left Carolina, until they settled in Illinois, that members of party did locate for a year or two in Kentucky, before going on to Illinois, and later to Missouri. A descendant of the Musicks (Miss B.Yore, Clayton, Mo.), states that the Musick and Sullens party were led by Wm. Whitesides. She, too, stated that the group had stopped over in Kentucky. The writer also had been told by older members of her family that her great grandfather Isaac Sullens had been born in Kentucky (though it was ascertained later that he was born in Missouri). It is therefore quite likely, from all these evidences, that group of colonists did live for a while in Kentucky.

We next hear of our group in Illinois. From Reynolds' History of Illinois (at MHS), we learn:

"Illinois received a colony of the most numerous, daring, and enterprising inhabitants that had heretofore settled in it. The Whitesides and their exterior connections emigrated from Kentucky, and settled in and around New Design in this year. Not only the numerous names of Whitesides was in this colony, but also were their connections Griffin, Gibbons, Enochs, Chance, Musick, Going, and others. This large connection of citizens, being all patriotic, courageous and determined to defend the country at risk of their

lives, was a great acquisition to Illinois, which was hailed by all as the harbinger of better times. Whitesides and their early connections were born and raised on frontiers of North Carolina, and emigrated to Kentucky. Inured to Indian hostilities and other hardships of frontier life. Leader and patriarch, a brave soldier, in Revolutionary War, battle of King's Mountain. Whiteside erected fort on road from Cahokia to Kaskaskia, later the celebrated Whitewide Station. Wm. Whiteside cool, firm, and decided man as ever lived. Scarcely any of family knew what fear was."

Another early history of Illinois tells of Wm. Whitesides: "Wm. Whiteside, Revolutionary War soldier, native of North Carolina, came to Illinois in 1793. They (Whiteside and brother) built fort known as Whiteside Station, which came to be known far and wide. Wm. Whiteside accused of murdering an Indian, but jury refused to indict him, as they said it was justified. Wm. Whitesides came from North Carolina by way of Kentucky, in year 1793. There were several families in group headed by Whiteside. Whiteside had fought in Revolutionary War at King's Mountain. His frontier life, with the Indian war and all its danger and perils impending over him for many a year, developed his mind and made him a grave refined man. Died at Whiteside Station 1815, remembered and mourned by whole population."

Peck, in his Early Western History tells us of pioneers in Illinois at this time:
"1793: Joel Whiteside wounded by Indians. Among those pursuing Indians for stealing horses were Sam Judy, John, Wm. L., and Uel Whitesides and Wm. Whitesides, commander, also Wm. Harrington. This was a period of contention and alarm. The little settlement was strengthened this year by the addition of a band of emigrants among which were the families of Whitesides. Much Indian trouble in 1794. Treaty in 1795 reduced Indian trouble.
1794: Thomas Whitesides shot and a son Wm. Whitesides tomahawked so that he died, by Indians.
1795: During most of the period we have gone over, these people lived under the jurisdiction of the Northwest Territory. The administration of civil government was conducted in its most simple form; the morals of the people were pure, and much of the rural simplicity and hospitality was enjoyed. There was something peculiarly interesting in this primitive society. The grosser vices were unknown. There was but little use for the administration of either criminal or civil law. Spirits, that outrage upon morals, social order, and religion, had been introduced but in small quantities; thefts and other crimes were extremely rare, and fraud and dishonesty in dealings, but seldom practiced.***For the first eight or ten years of the period I have glanced over, the only professor of religion in the colony was a man, who had been a member of the Presbyterian Church. Yet the sabbath was observed with religious consecration. The people were accustomed to assemble, sing hymns, and read a portion of Scripture. Noone volunteered to offer a prayer. In 1778 a Baptist preacher from Kentucky, James Smith, visited the country, but no church was organized. 1790 Smith again visited. 1793 Joseph Lillard, Methodist preacher, visited country. 1794 Josiah Dodge, Baptist preacher. 1796, Baptist Church, first regularly organized at New Design by Elder Badgley from Virginia.

"The opportunity of these pioneers to educate their children was extremely small. If the mother read, while the father was in the cornfield, or out with his rifle upon the range, she would barricade the door to keep off the Indians, gather her little ones around her, and by light that came in front the crevices in the rough sides of the cabin, she would teach them the rudiments of spelling from the fragments of some old book. After schools were taught, the price of a rough and antiquated copy of Dilworth's spelling book was $1., and that dollar equal in value to five now. First school taught in 1783."

Peck tells in his Early Western History of another group of immigrants who came to Illinois in year 1797, who met with very ill luck, their little group being attacked by an uncommonly malignant fever, which took lives of about half of the 126 who had set out from Virginia. He says a little bluff had been entirely covered with newly formed graves; they were swept off by a putrid fever uncommonly malignant, and which sometimes did its work in a few hours. No disease like it has ever appeared since. It is scarcely believed any of the Sullens or Musicks were members of this unfortunate party, as they had reached Illinois about four years previously.

All these excerpts from early Illinois history agree with what has been given earlier in sketch, and with a statement by a Musick descendant (Miss B.Yore), that the Musick and Sullens party stopped over about two years in Illinois, and there helped the settlers fight Indians, who were bad at the time. We learn also from the same source and from early history, that when the group of colonists decided to move on to Missouri, they reached the Mississippi River shortly before Christmas in 1797, and found the river partly frozen over, and were compelled to remain there until the ice broke, early in year 1798. The government of Upper Louisiana sent them tents, coffee, etc., until they could make the crossing. We now are ready to take up history of the colonists in Missouri, then known as Louisiana Territory.

So far history has left us much in the dark as to who were members of the party of colonists in which we are interested, but now when they have reached Missouri, we can learn something of of who they were and when and where they located. Houck in History of Missouri tells us that in

1799	Richard Sullens	settled on Fee Fee Creek.	
1799	John Sullens	" DuBois Creek and R. Aux Boeuf.	
1802	Nathan Sullens	" on Fee Fee Creek.	
1805	Uri Musick		1797: Abraham Musick
1797	Asa Musick	" St. Charles District.	& Eli Musick &
1797	Ephraim Musick	" Marais des Liards.	Lawrence Long.
1799	Solomon Link	" " " "	
1799	John Whitesides		

Numerous other Musicks also listed in Houck's History. The three Sullens listed were all sons of older John Sullens; Uri Musick his son-in-law. Although elder John was not listed in Houck, we know from deed cited above that he had 580 acres of land on Fee Fee Creek at his death in 1808. We know, too, from early history of Fee Fee Church, that first meetings of Baptists in this vicinity were held in his home. Hence, elder John Sullens, must have located also in the vicinity shortly before 1800.

Anyone interested in this particular Sullens family, or in other pioneers of this time, will of course be interested, too, in what manner of people they were and how they lived after settling here. Speaking of the early settlers who came about this time and settled on or near the Missouri River, Elijah Iles in "Sketches of Early Life and Times in Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois" states

"A more hospitable, honest, and industrious class never settled in any new country."

Scharf also tells us in his History of St. Louis County of these same early inhabitants:

"Their wants were few and easily supplied; the fruitful soil of the region enabled them to raise the necessities of life easily and the mild climate did not necessitate those preparations for winter that are required in the more northern latitudes. St. Louis afforded a market for the wood or little surplus produced which they wished to exchange for the few luxuries in which they indulged, and they pursued the even tenure of their way, undisturbed by the bickerings and jealousies which creep into modern society, or by vanities fashion engenders. Each rejoiced in the prosperity of his neighbor, or sympathized with him in his adversity. They were content and happy, and in their dealings with each other, they were honest to an extent hardly known in modern times. It is said that the first immigrant to place a lock on his smokehouse excited a high degree of indignation among the inhabitants by that act. They looked on the lock as a standing insult, equivalent to a direct accusation of dishonesty, and were disposed to remove it from their sight by summary process."

Something of the manner in which these early pioneers lived is described in History of Missouri by Violette:

"The American settlers, as we have seen, preferred as a rule to live not in villages, but on isolated farm homesteads. Their dwellings were somewhat unlike those of the French. They were usually double cabins, that is, the house was composed of two distinct log pens or rooms with an open space about the size of each of the rooms between them. This open space between the rooms was used as a passageway. The logs in walls were laid horizontally upon each other to the height of 8 or 10 feet, instead of being placed on end, as was frequently done in the French houses. The spaces between the logs were filled with clay. A single roof covered the two rooms and the open space between; sometimes it was extended over the walls of the rooms so as to form a shed or porch in the front and rear. The roof was made by placing logs upon rafters and fastening them by means of wooden pins and notches and then laying clapboards 4 or 5 feet long on these logs. As the clapboards were not nailed to the logs, they were held in place by having 3 or 4 heavy logs laid upon them and fastened down at the end with withes. One or two doors were cut into the rooms and a few small openings were left for light and air; these were sometimes glazed. The floors were puncheons. Each room served as the kitchen and the other as the living room. In case the family owned slaves, another room or pen was built a few feet back of the open space between the other two rooms, and this was used as the kitchen. The slaves lived in separate cabins back of the house of their master. Though the American settler raised a good deal of corn and wheat and turned out a large number of

cattle upon the range, they spent much of their time in hunting and trading in furs."

For additional description of mode of living of these people, it is suggested that reader refer to Scharf's History of St.Louis County, Vol. 1, page 298, and Houck's History of Missouri, V.2,p.282.

No doubt, the question comes to mind of nearly everyone interested in these pioneers, what led these people to leave their homes on the eastern coast and set out on a long perilous journey to new lands far westward. There seem to be two answers to this question.

First, there was a period of general unrest and dissatisfaction at the close of the Revolutionary War. There, no doubt, were many who had helped carry on the fight for independence, who had dreams of a sort of Utopia in this land, after the yoke binding them to the mother country had been broken. But human nature was human nature, then, as now. Corruptness and injustice began to creep into the government to some extent, and of course, there are always some people who are not satisfied, no matter what treatment they receive. So with this general unrest of the period, and the dissatisfaction on part of many with their lot in life, it is little wonder that many began to dream of rich lands to the west beyond the mountains. These were the conditions among colonists along eastern coast that led to the westward migration shortly after close of the Revolutionary War.

If we look into conditions out in what was the Louisiana Territory at this time, under the French or Spanish regime, we will find another condition which had much influence in bringing about the extensive westward migration of the American colonists. Those familiar with early American history cannot help but note that the French and Spanish people as a whole were not inclined to extensive clearing of the land, building homes, opening farms. They seemed to be more given to trading with the Indians, near rivers, or mining. Sometime shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, the Spanish government became desirous of opening up and clearing lands in Louisiana Territory on a much larger scale than heretofore had been done. But they soon met with difficulty in accomplishing this, due to disinclination of the French and Spanish to clear land and open farms. Up to this time, both the governing authorities and the people of the territory had been of the Catholic faith, and it was the desire of the government to keep it so. The Spanish government soon came to realize it could not well carry out both of these plans for the territory. We find Mackay, commandant at a settlement known as Sn Andre del Misuris, complaining to the Spanish Governor Gayuso:

"Although he had been ordered to receive all honest and industrious persons, and especially good farmers, that the order to receive only Roman Catholics had been a mortal blow for Upper Louisiana and that the Indians as a consequence were beginning to plunder the people who had settled of their cattle and horses." He said further, "that to people the country wholly with Roman Catholics is entirely impossible without great expense, and that in the United States not one in 1000 persons belonged to Catholic Church."

About this time, the desire of the Spanish authorities to develop and open to farming on a large scale the land in Louisiana Territory, seems to have become stronger than their desire to have the

country remain exclusively Catholic, for we find them inaugurating a scheme to draw settlers from the United States into Louisiana, by offering them extraordinary inducements. Lands were granted freely to all settlers, the only expense being the fees for surveying and registration. It has been estimated that a farm of 800 acres could be obtained for $41., plus fees of the surveyor and registration officials. To make it all the easier for the prospective settler, Spain arranged that he might obtain possession of his grant at once and pay these obligation later. (Violette History of Missouri.)

The coming of these Americans was very vital to the economic progress of the country, as Hammond tells us in his New Spain and West (p.222):

"American settlers were almost entirely responsible for the economic progress of the region. District commandants of Spanish Illinois sent out among the western settlements of the United States various circulars in which they offered liberal grants of land to Americans and advertised the advantages to be gained by moving into Spanish territory.***Spanish church authorities resented coming in great numbers of Protestants to Louisiana. Americans continued to enter in spite of restrictions placed in 1799 by Spanish authorities."

So we see that dreams of rich land to west and discontent with conditions in eastern colonies, made these pioneers willing to undergo sacrifice and perils of the long westward journey, as did the desire of the Spanish authorities to develop their territory lead them to offer inducements to Americans to settle in their territory, even though very few of these Americans were of the Catholic faith. This now leads us into a long but interesting story of these pioneers who not only had to struggle against the Indians and hardships of the wilderness, but also had to struggle for right to worship God as they chose. These pioneers from eastern colonies on reaching the Louisiana Territory, failed to find there under Spanish regime that freedom which they, or their fathers, before them, had crossed the ocean to secure, and which had been insured in drafting of the Constitution of the new country. The Spanish authorities were much as the old saying goes, "wanted to have their cake and eat it too" for although they were very desirous of having the American colonists develop their country for them, at the same time they were determined, if in any way possible, to keep their country Catholic. Severe restrictions were placed on any form of worship except Catholic. Hence, the new settlers did not find in Louisiana Territory that freedom of worship which had been so dear to hearts of many who had crossed waters to the new continent, seeking this freedom. Much is said in the history of Louisiana Territory of that time, of difficulties of these early Protestant settlers. Houck relates in his History of Missouri:

"While Spanish authorities invited immigration into Louisiana Territory, they objected strongly to Protestantism. 'The privilege of enjoying liberty of conscience is not extended beyond first generation,' says the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Guyoso, in his ordinance, but the 'children of those who enjoy it must positively be Catholic. Those who will not conform to these rules will not be admitted, but are to be sent back out of the province immediately, even though they possess much property.' In Illinois, none but Catholics to be admitted. The commandant will take particular care that no Protestant preacher or one of any sect other than the Catholic,

should introduce himself into the province. The least neglect in this respect will be subject to reprehonsion."

This seemed the basis of the plan of the Spanish authorities, to develop Louisiana Territory and yet keep it Catholic - that Protestant settlers could be admitted to the territory, but only one generation could be Protestant, the children who were to make up the following generation were to be baptized and brought up Catholic.

These American settlers were for most part good orderly people, desirous of being obedient to their government in the new country, but at same time, they carried in their hearts an ardent desire to worship in their new home as they saw fit. We find them making repeated appeals to Spanish (or later, French) authorities for permission to hold Protestant services of some sort in the new country. Response to these requests varied and depended upon attitude of governing official in charge at particular time. One of these requests often spoken of in early history is the call made by Abraham Musick on Governor Trudeau. An interesting description of this interview as described in Spencer's Story of old St. Louis follows:

"Musick said, 'My friend John Clark (who was a pioneer Protestant preacher in these parts) is in country on a visit to his friends. He is a good man, peaceably disposed, and will behave as a good citizen. Should the Americans desire to hear him preach at my house occasionally, will the commandant please give permission, that he may not be molested? We will hold our meetings quietly, make no disturbance, and say nothing against the king of Spain or the Catholic religion.' The commandant was inclined to favor the American settlers but he was obliged to reject all such petitions officially, and replied, with seeming determination: 'No, M. Musick. I can not permit no such thing. 'tis against do law. You must all be bon Catholique in dis contree. Very sorry, M. Musick, I can not oblige you, but I must follow de regulation.'

"Discouraged at this decision, given in a tone so magisterial, Mr. Musick regarded any further effort as hopeless, and ready to depart from the office, when, with a generous countenance, the commandant said: 'Sit down. I soon get dis paper fixed for dese gentle homme who wait. Den we talk. You must eat dinner with me, and drink a glass of my bon vin, you and the good father, though I cannot let you make church house.' After dispatching the business in hand, Governor Trudeau insisted on the company of Mr. Musick to dinner. While discoursing with volubility in his imperfect English, the wily commandant adverted to the petition, so unceremoniously rejected in the office. 'You understand, M. Musick, I presume, you must not put what you call an - un colcher (a steeple) on your house and call him a church. Dat is all wrong. You must let no man baptize your enfant but de parish priest. But if your friend come to see you, your neighbor come there, you say prayer, you read Bible, you sing song, dat is all right. You all bon Catholique.'

"This interdiction of spire and bell being no inconvenience to their simple form of worship, the people came out to meeting. In fact, Father Clark repeated his visits nearly every month, which fact did not escape the notice of Governor Trudeau. The Governor soon learned the period of these visits, and some two or three days before Clark contemplated return to Illinois, Trudeau never failed to send a threatening message, that, 'If M. Clark did not leave the Spanish country in three days, he would be put in the calabozo.' So regularly came this message that it became a standing jest with his friends to inquire, 'Well, Brother Clark, when do you go to the calabozo?'

'In three days,' would be the reply, which all understood to mean crossing the river to the Illinois side."

So the struggle of Protestant settlers for right to worship continued during French and Spanish regime. What might have been the outcome - whether most of them would have finally accepted Catholic religion in Louisiana Territory, or returned to lands further east not under French or Spanish dominion - will not be known, for the settlers did not have many years to endure restriction in worship, and it was but a brief time until religious freedom was theirs again, when territory came under jurisdiction of United States through Louisiana purchase. How great must have been joy of these pious settlers to have again blessings of religious freedom which so many of them had come to new continent to secure.

All who partake of blessing of religious freedom in this great land, should be ever grateful to these American pioneers who were willing to make any sacrifice, even death, that this might be a land of freedom for all, and who had the foresight to insure in their Constitution freedom of worship for themselves and their posterity. Such was their part in establishing freedom of worship in this land.

They provided for this freedom in the Constitution, but we all know this Constitution can be amended, as will of majority of people changes. It rests with us who enjoy this religious liberty today, through sacrifice and foresight of these pioneers, to be ever alert and watchful, that people of this country may be kept conscious of their great blessing of religious freedom, that it may ever be the will of majority to keep it so. We of today must be always on guard against any force, whatever it might be, which would sway will of majority and take from us, through constitutional amendment, our religious liberty. Our forefathers fought and died that we might have freedom in worship as in other things; let us be willing to do as much, if necessary, to maintain this freedom for ourselves and our posterity, even as they did for themselves and theirs. And let us permit no power to take this religious freedom from us.

Hand in hand for a considerable period, go the history of Sullens or Musick families and history of early Protestantism in this section of the country. One of the first gathering places of the little group of American settlers in north St. Louis Co., Mo., was the home of Mrs. Jane Sullens. In year 1807, an organization, which later became the Fee Fee Baptist Church, was set up in the home of Mrs. Sullens. She and her husband were among the charter members, and most of her children, too, were among the earliest members of church. Fee Fee Baptist Church was among earliest Protestant churches organized west of Mississippi River, and is probably today the oldest existing Protestant church west of the Mississippi. From 1807 to 1815 the church was itinerant, meeting from house to house. In 1815, James Richardson deeded them three acres of land for the church and cemetery. A log house 24 x 30 feet was erected on this ground. This house had a plank floor, seats without backs and a high pulpit. This building soon became too small for the congregation, so in 1828 they commenced the erection of the present old brick church and in 1829 it was finished. It was an improvement on the log house, as it had a brick floor and seats with backs. The first grave was dug in cemetery

adjoining in 1822. In 1870, a new church at a new location on St. Charles Road at Pattonville, Mo., was erected, which building is still being used by the Fee Fee congregation. The old building erected in 1829 is still standing, and is being used at this time as home and office for caretaker of Fee Fee Cemetery. A very interesting and detailed history of the old Fee Fee Church and its early members is given in a sketch written for the centennial celebration of church in 1907, copy of sketch at Missouri Historical Society. The first pastor of church was Rev. Thomas Musick, one of the Musick family mentioned at various intervals in this sketch. A descendant of the Musick family tells that it was the custom of members of old FeeFee to partake in a foot-washing ceremony. This seems odd to many of us living today, but yet we read in Bible that such was the practice of Christ and His disciples, when He dwelt on earth. The baptisms in the church took place in Fee Fee Creek, which flows nearby.

It would be a pleasure indeed to be able to go on from here with an account of life and character of John Sullens, followed by similar stories of his wife and children, and include a record of their births, marriages, and deaths. But, as many generations have passed since their time, tradition of him has faded almost entirely among living descendants. Few records were kept at that time, and many of what were kept, have since been lost or destroyed. Most of pioneers of this time were unable to read or write, and such was case in Sullens at that time, for we note that when land of John Sullens was disposed of after his death, Uri Musick was the only one of four sons and two sons-in-law, who could sign his own name. In the Fee Fee Centennial sketch, we note "Some recordscopied many years ago from her (Mrs. Uri Musick's) family Bible by her grand-daughter, Mrs.Montgomery Myers, were kindly sent by Mrs. Myers to aid in the preparation of this sketch, but unfortunately failed to reach its destination, and the loss is deeply regretted." Since the time of the centennial Mrs. Myers has passed away. Contacts with several of her children were made by writer, but so far no trace has been made of the records spoken of above in excerpt from Centennial sketch. This paper very likely contained some very interesting and valuable record on the early Sullens, and should it be located at some future date, it will be added to this sketch.

Of the elder John Sullens there is no tradition even among his oldest living descendant of his life and character. We know of him only through old Fee Fee records and property deed disposing of his land after his death. As above stated, we believe he was one of three brothers who came to America from British Isles about 1750, and that he lived first in Virginia, and later in North Carolina, before coming west with his wife and eight children. He very likely served in Revolutionary War, but so far the record of his service has not been located. Some of the descendants of his son John had written to Washington to ascertain if there had been a John Sullens in Rev. War, but they were informed that office had no record of one. The date of his birth is not known at present, but he must have been a grown man in 1750 when he came to America with his brothers, and married about 1760 or before. From old property records, we know he settled on FeeFee Creek, in north St. Louis Co., Mo., where he lived until his death in 1808, just about ten years after he had settled in Missouri.

Sullens - Part I.

From what record and tradition we have of Mrs. Jane Sullens, it would seem that she was a woman of refined and noble character, willing to make great sacrifices for the man she chose as her mate. That she was deeply religious too, there is no doubt, as her home is given as place where the American settlers met and held services, and where organization that later came to be known as FeeFee Baptist Church, was set up, she being one of the seven original members. As she came herself of an old and prominent colonial family, there is little doubt, that she handed down to her descendants a capacity for leadership in affairs of their respective communities. Her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Musick, is spoken of in Thomas' History of St. Louis County, as one of the three leading women in county at the time. Her grand-daughter, Mrs. Hyatt, is spoken of in the Fee Fee sketch, as a woman of lovely character and deep attachments. Many other of Mrs. Jane Sullens' descendants became pioneers and leaders in their respective communities, amon g them the great grandfather of writer, Rev.Isaac Sullens, who was in his county a leader in religious, educational, and public affairs.

The date of Mrs. Jane Sullens' birth is not at this time known. After death of her husband in 1808, she went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Uri Musick, where she spent remainder of her days. She lived long enough to be remembered by Mrs. Musick's daughter, Mrs. Pamelia Hyatt, who lived from 1818 to 1907. Mrs. Hyatt spoke often to her children of her grandmother, Mrs. Jane Sullens.

So ends this portion of the Sullens history. If further records or information are secured, they will be added to this sketch later.

Summary:

First Sullens of our line of whom we have record:

John Sullens, born about 1730, British Isles. Came to America about 1750. Married Jane Childress. Lived Virginia (probably), North Carolina, and Missouri. Died in Missouri about 1808. Date Mrs. Sullens' death not known. Their children:

I. Edward	V. Peter
II. Reuben	VI. Nathan.
III. Richard	VII. Sarah
IV. John	VIII. Elizabeth.

Records of these children of John and Jane Sullens will be made subject of Part II of Sullens sketch.

Pictures taken in 1941 of Fee Fee Church. Left, building at cemetery, erected 1829. Right building now in use, erected 1870:

Sullens, Part II,
Including the records of -
Eight children of John and Jane Sullens, and some of their descendants.

Names of these children have just been given on page 14. Records on children will be given in order there listed.

L. Edward Sullens.

Edward, as we note from property deed quote earlier, along with his brother Reuben, inherited farm on Fee Fee Creek, which had belonged to their father John. Edward did not remain long on his father's place, for we find in year 1811, he and his wife, Susan, sold his share of the inheritance, to Absalom Link. It is likely that they went out then and settled in Franklin Co., Mo., for we note that Edward's estate settlement was made in that county after his death. We find Edward Sullens included in Geneaology of the Lewis Family in America, through is marriage to Susannah Musick, who was descended from the Lewis family. Susannah Musick was born about 1762; she married first Solomon Link. They had one daughter Sarah, who married Robert Musick. She died on Strawberry River, Ark., left children.

On death of Solomon Link, Susannah married Edward Sullens. The date of their marriage is not known, but we feel sure they married after they came to Missouri, for we have found references in early history here of the widow Link, and note also in Houck's History of Missouri that Solomon Link settled here in 1799. From information we have at hand, we conclude that Edward Sullens was single when he made the journey from North Carolina to Missouri, along with other members of his father's family, and that shortly after he reached here he married Susannah Musick after death her first husband Solomon Link. As stated above, in 1811 Edward sold his share in his father's farm, and it is probable that after this sale, he moved to Franklin Co., Mo., where he spent remainder of his life. Here he died in year 1828, date from paper in which is wife was appointed administratrix for his estate. He was probably buried in a small old cemetery out in Franklin Co., but location of his grave is not known to writer. A copy of paper in which Susannah was appointed administratrix for Edward Sullens is now given:

"County of Franklin Mo.: To all who shall see these presents, know ye that I, Wm. G. Owens, Clerk of the County Court for the county aforesaid, who am by law authorized to grant letters testamentary and of administration, have this date appointed Susannah Sullens, administratrix of the estate of Edward Sullens, deceased, he the aforesaid Sullens having died without a will. The said Susannah is therefore fully authorized as the said administratrix of the said Sullens estate, to do and perform all and everything that by law administrators may of right do.

"In testamentory whereof, I hereunto set my hand and private seal, there being no seal of Court yet obtainable at office, the 28th day of December in the year of our Lord 1828."

(Signed: Wm. Owens, R. Recorded Dec. 26, 1828.)

We do not have any record of date of death of Edward's wife Susannah. They had two children, Washington and Jefferson Sullens, both who lived at St. John's Creek, Franklin Co., Mo.

II. Reuben Sullens.

We have no record of the date of birth of Reuben, son of John and Jane Sullens, nor have we any other data available, by which we c could figure the approximate date of his birth. Houck in History of Missouri does not mention Reuben Sullens as one of early pioneers taking out land grants in this state. We were of the opinion that Reuben did not marry, as Miss Hanley, a descendant of the Musicks, could recall seeing Reuben at the home of his sister, Mrs. Uri Musick, frequently, and she thought that he had remained single and made his home there. However, we found a copy of property deed, covering sale by Reuben Sullens and wife Jenny to Henry Link, incounty of St.Louis, for $600., in year 1824, 340 arpens, part of land granted John Sullens, southwest of FeeFee Creek. In view of impression given Miss Hanley, and of the fact that we have not been able to locate any descendants of Reuben Sullens, it is very likely that Reuben and Jenny Sullens had no children, and after she had died, Reuben made his home with Mrs. Uri Musick, his sister, where Miss Hanley recalled seeing him.

What stood out in memory of Miss Hanley about Reuben Sullens, was that he was deeply affected by hymn singing, and she said she could recall him up on a limb of a tree, and when he would hear someone singing a hymn, he would shake so that limb also shook. It is strange how such odd little characteristics will linger so long in memory, when almost all other memory of person or place may fade.

We have not been able to locate any estate papers, which would tell us the year and place where Reuben Sullens died. As shown in property deed quoted in earlier part of this sketch, Reuben was one of brothers who inherited part of farm of John Sullens. As Miss Hanley recalled seeing Reuben Sullens at home of his sister, it is likely that his wife died first, and he spent remainder of his days at the sister's home. No record of descendants of Reuben and Jenny Sullens, if any.

III. Richard Sullens.

At present, we have little information at hand on Richard, son of John and Jane Sullens, and are lacking a list of his descendants, which we hope to secure some time in future, and when and if we do, will include same in this sketch. Our knowledge that he belonged to our line of Sullens comes, of course, from his signature on the property deed disposing of the John Sullens estate. He came from Rutherford Co., N.C., as did the others of our line of Sullens. We note in North Carolina census of 1790, a Richard Sullens listed as head of family of 4, in Rutherford Co. This, no doubt, was the Richard Sullens of our line. We have approximated the date of his birth as about 1765 (For details of how this was approximated, see page 22 of this sketch.) He married probably before leaving Carolina, for we find him listed there in 1790 as head of family of four. We do not know maiden name of his wife; later records in Missouri refer to her as Susan.

Houck, in History of Missouri, states that Richard Sullens settled in 1799 on FeeFee Creek and the Missouri River. Early Missouri and St. Louis County histories give Richard Sullens and his

Richard Sullens, contd.:
wife Susan as early members of the Fee Fee Church. We have located several property deeds in which Richard and Susan Sullens disposed of portions of their land in St. Louis County. A brief outline of these deeds, which are filed at St. Louis, Mo.:

Book	C-226	Richard	and	Susan	Sullens	sell	land to	U.Musick, in 1810.
"	E-299	"	"	"	"	"	"	"Geo.Buchanan, 1815.
"	I-83	"	"	"	"	"	"	" Uel Musick, 1818.
"	X-231	"	"	"	"	"	"	" Jos.Sullens, 1835.
"	W-97	"	"	"	"	"	"	" John K. " 1835.

These property deeds covering sale of land by Richard and Susan Sullens in year 1835 are the last mention we have of them. We have searched both St. Louis and Frankling County records in hope of finding some old estate papers which would tell about when and where Richard died, and the names of his descendants, but so far have been unsuccessful. It is quite likely that Richard died shortly after date of last deed cited above, 1835, as we know two of his brothers died about this time, one of them being probably a few years older than Richard and the other considerably younger.

Mr. Bailey, a descendant of John Sullens, brother of Richard, states that the father of a Joseph Sullens mentioned frequently in early St. Louis and Franklin County history was Richard Sullens. We are inclined to believe also that this Joseph Sullens mentioned was the son of Richard Sullens, but can not be positive until we can locate a list of the Richard Sullens heirs. Of this Joseph Sullens line, which we believe also belongs to the line of Richard Sullens, we quote from Goodspeed's History of Franklin and Jefferson Counties:

"Robert F. Sullens, one of early settlers of Franklin County, was the son of Jos. and Rebecca (Fogle) Sullens, natives of Ky. and Md., respectively. When young, both came to Missouri, located at St. Louis, when that city was but a village. Here they were married, and here they remained until about 1840, when they came to Franklin County, and settled on the farm on which our subject now resides. The father lived to be 86, and the mother about 94. Both were Baptists and he a Democrat. He served in War of 1812. Robert F., one of 7 children, two sons and 5 daughters. He was born St.Louis Co., May 22, 1826, and while growing up, received but a limited education, never having attended school but 6 months altogether. He remained with his parents until their death, and in 1853 married Emily Heatt, who was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1827. They had 7 children, C.A., James A., Fannie, Amanda, Robert E., Lou, Richard J. James A. was a teacher. Robert F. has a 280 acre farm. He is a Baptist and a Mason."

There are numerous descendants of this Joseph Sullens living now in and near Franklin Co. One of them, Miss Helen Sullins, served overseas as a nurse during last World War, taught school many years in Franklin Co., and at present is living in St. Louis, where she is employed as nurse by Dr. Green, eye specialist. We feel confident that all these are also descendants of the Richard Sullens, subject of this part of sketch, but can not be sure until a list of Richard Sullens heirs is located. If such document is found, it will be included here later. We now close this record on Richard Sullens until such time as more information on his line can be secured.

IV. John Sullens.

We do not have a record of exact date of birth of John, son of John and Jane Sullens. If record from Mrs. Musick's Bible, spoken of earlier in sketch, should be located at some future time, then we hope to have this information, along with similar information on other Sullens. We can, however, approximate date of John's birth from record we have of his children. The first of his children was born in 1790, so we can figure he was married 1789 or earlier, and 21 as about average age of man at marriage then. This would make date of his birth approximately 1768, which fits in with approximate dates of birth on other Sullens children.

The first knowledge we had of John Sullens was his signature on property deed disposing of his father's land in 1808. John was, as indicated in deed, one of the children who signed away their rights in the father's property, to the brothers Edward and Reuben.

Much of information to be given in this part of sketch was supplied by Mr. Ben. F. Bailey, of Washington, Mo., whose grandmother was Elizabeth Sullens Bailey, a daughter of John Sullens. We find no mention of John Sullens in early history prior to his settling in Missouri, except an early marriage record. We feel certain, though, that he and his family were members of the party making westward journey from North Carolina, along with other Sullens, Musicks, and others.

We have been quite fortunate in securing, through Mr. Bailey, a list of the children of John Sullens, who were:

Polly, born July 29, 1790.	Jane, born July 11, 1806.
Zachariah," Nov. 25, 1791	Pamelia " Mar. 25, 1808.
Ann, " Sept. 20, 1793	Susannah" Feb. 20, 1810
Sarah, " Sept. 14, 1800	Nancy, " Mar. 22, 1812.
Richard, " July 4, 1802	Rebecca " Nov. 14, 1814
Elizabeth " Dec. 12, 1803.	Minerva " Jan. 6, 1817.

As we commented above in history of elder John Sullens, there were no children born in younger John Sullens family during years 1793-1800, and this time, very likely, was approximate duration of westward journey from Carolina to Missouri. Mr. Bailey states that he was of impression that John Sullens was married twice. His second wife was Mary, and she is buried in old family cemetery on farm, along with her husband John. We notice in early marriages from Halifax Co., Va., a John Sullens to Frances Edwards, on December 31, 1786. This record probably refers to first marriage of John Sullens. The name of wife buried in old family cemetery with John was Mary, but as Mr. Bailey states, John was married twice, and Mary was the second wife. Since first child was born in John Sullens family in 1790, it likely that it was he who married in Halifax Co. in 1786. Mr. Bailey's grandmother was the Elizabeth Sullens listed above. He does not know which of children listed were born to first wife and which to second.

Mr. Bailey tells us that John Sullens on coming to Missouri, settled first a few miles east of Washington, Mo., but that he remained but a few years there, when he moved on to a location about six miles west of Washington, on the Missouri River. Houck, in his

John Sullens, contd.:
History of Missouri, states that John Sullens located in year 1799, on DuBois Creek and River Aux Boeuf. This, no doubt, is the farm that John Sullens settled on first whem he came to Missouri. Mr. Bailey tells us that John Sullens was the first American settler in that part of the country. We note from file of early property deeds, that in year 1817, John Sullens and wife Mary, sold land on Dubeau Creek; this probably was first farm on which John lived.

Six generations of Sullens and their descendants have lived on second farm where John Sullens settled, shortly after 1800; first, John Sullens himself, then his daughter and her husband A.R. Bailey, then their son S. S. Bailey, and today their son Ben F. Bailey, his son George and George's wife, and their two children, continue to make their home on same farm on which John lived and died. An interesting account as given by S. S. Bailey, in year 1900, of how five generations of the family had tapped same maples trees, is now quoted:

"In the spring of 1803, John Sullens moved from St. Louis County to and settled on what is now Sec. 2, Twp. 44, Rg. 2. There being plenty of hard maple sugar trees on land, he (Sullens) proceeded to tap the trees and made sugar and sirup from the sap obtained from them, and did so for years. After his time, A.R.Bailey, having married Elizabeth Sullens, came into possession of the said land, and he and his family made sugar and sirup from the same trees for several years. Then, in about 1862, S.S. Bailey (son of A.R. Bailey) came into possession of the same land, and he made sugar and sirup from the same old trees. And on the 12th day of March, 1900, the children of B.F. Bailey, Margrette Kirtyhamm and Mary Galbraith were all assembled for the operation and tapped the remaining few of the old trees, and some sugar and sirup was made from the sap obtained from them. Thus you see, the same trees have been tapped and sugar and sirup made from them unto fifth generation. But I will say most of the fifth generation were too small to bore a hole in the tree, so to make it lawful, they held on to the auger, while their grandfather, S.S.Bailey, turned it for to bore the holes in the trees.

"I will just say that this land produces as much wheat or corn to the acre as it ever did, and that is about as much as any land in this state can do. The orchard planted by John Sullens is all gone." (Signed S.S.Bailey, Dundee, Mo., April 21, 1900)

The house which John Sullens built and lived in is no longer standing. The one now on farm was built about 1870, by Mr. Bailey's father, S.S. Bailey. It is a fine old residence, of brick construction, uncommon in country at that period, and contains eight rooms and two large halls. A picture of the house is included in this sketch. The house which John Sullens built stood a little further up the hill from present residence on farm.

At the family residence on the old John Sullens farm are kept many interesting relics of the Sullens and their descendants. Some small household articles, such as pewter plate and tools, used by John Sullens, are there. In tool shop is an old spinning wheel used in John Sullens home. Out on grounds are two mill-wheels, which had been used by John Sullens. Furniture and other articles used by later generations of Sullens are in possession of the Baileys. Mr.

John Sullens, contd.:
Bailey also has an extensive collection of Indian relics, which have been gathered from time to time, on the farm. The son George Bailey has an extensive and interesting collection of old firearms. Mr. Bailey, Sr., has a powder horn which had belonged to his father's uncle, Richard Sullens, who left for California in 1872, where he later died.

One of the most interesting and inspiring parts of the visit to the old John Sullens farm, and one which no visitor should miss, is the trip up to top of bluff overlooking the Missouri River, where is located the old family cemetery, in which John Sullens, his wife Mary, and many of their descendants are buried. There are no dates given on tombstones of earlier members of family, as stones were erected at a fairly recent date, and this information was not then available. Mr. Bailey states that John Sullens died in 1832, but he does not know date of John's birth.

The view from top of this bluff where old cemetery is located is indeed worth the trip up there; one can see up Missouri River for miles and miles. A picture taken from the bluff is included in this part of history. It is said by the Baileys that John Sullens stood on this bluff and watched Lewis and Clark expedition come up the Missouri River. It is said, too, that Lewis and Clark stopped there to pick up John Coulter, the great Indian scout and guide, to go along with party. It is believed that John Coulter married one of the daughters of John Sullens. An attempt will be made later to check further on this marriage.

Again, before going on with our story, it would be well to say that anyone interested in the history of this pioneer family, should not miss this interesting and inspiring trip up the bluff, where John Sullens watched the Lewis and Clark expedition, and where John, his wife, and many of their descendants are buried.

Here, it might be well to pause and recount an interesting incident in life of John Sullens, as taken from an early history at Missouri Historical Society:

"Another noted character, who lived in Franklin County, but always attended Gasconade County Circuit Court, also was John Sullens. He could neither read nor write, but was possessed of great native wit. He made an affidavit for a continuance of a suit, which Clerk Waldo could not readily find, when the papers were called for. At last, Mr. Waldo said, "Here is the affidavit," Waldo said, when "old Jack", as he was called, and who was loud spoken and boisterous, said quite loud, "Davy, that ain't my affidavit," Waldo said, "How can you tell whether it is your affidavit or not? You can neither read nor write." "Yes," said "old Jack," "but I can always tell my mark. I always make the straight up and down mark, and then cross it at the top in the middle, and at the bottom, so I can tell my mark from other people's marks. None of your fooling of me, Dave Waldo, because I'm a Jackson man. I go the whole hog for Jackson. I love General Jackson, bekose as how he loves wimming and is chock-full of fight." (Note: John Sullens made his mark on deed disposing of his father's property. Uri Musick, his brother-in-law, was only

John Sullens, contd.:
one who could sign his own name. So, it is little wonder that it is very difficult to secure any record on these early pioneers, when so few could read or write.)

John Sullens is also mentioned in early history of Missouri as one of men appointed to view a road to Potosi. Same history states John Sullens was licensed to keep a ferry across Missouri River in early days.

Mr. Sullens, as stated above, died in 1832, and is buried in old cemetery on bluff overlooking the Missouri River. His estate was administered by Mr. Bailey's grandfather, and the papers are on file at Franklin County Courthouse.

We now close the record on John Sullens. The memory of our visit to his old farm is one to be treasured long. The rich farm land on the Missouri seems to be blessing the John Sullens descendants of today, with the necessities of life, as it did for John, and we hope it will continue to do for many more generations of his descendants.

View from bluff overlooking Missouri River, from which it is said John Sullens watched Lewis and Clark Expedition. Taken Sept.11, 1939.

Residence on old John Sullens' farm, now home of the Baileys, his descendants. Taken Sept. 11, 1939:

V. Peter Sullens.

Of this son of John and Jane Sullens, Peter, we have little information or record. We know of him only through his name on property deed disposing of his father's land. We have found no mention made of him in early history of Missouri, or in documents such as estate settlements or property deeds, other than one mentioned above. We have not been able to trace any of his descendants in this state. All this, along with finding his name mentioned in early land records of the state of Kentucky, leads us to believe, that either he never settled at all in Missouri, or if he did, he remained but a short time, and then returned to Kentucky, and remained there. From Book of Kentucky Land Grants, by Filson Club, we note:

Grant to Peter Sullins, 150 acres, Bk.4, p. 81, date Mar.25,1799, Lincoln Co., Cumberland River.
" " " " 50 " Bk.28, p.365, Nov.7, 1818, Wayne Co., Cumberland River.
(Note: Lincoln County organized 1780, Collins History of Ky.)

The writer would suggest that anyone interested in the history of this particular Peter Sullens consult early property and other records of these counties in Kentucky. We have no record of birth, death, marriage, or descendants of this Peter Sullens. As stated above, our only knowledge of him is through deed disposing of John Sullens' farm. There is a Peter Sullens mentioned at various times in early property deeds, estate papers, etc., in Missouri, but writer is positive in each instance she noted, that Peter Sullens referred to, was a son of John Sullens' son, Nathan Sullens, making him a nephew of the subject of this part of our sketch.

VI. Nathan Sullens.

We now come to Nathan Sullens, son of John and Jane Sullens, and the SECOND GREAT GRANDFATHER OF WRITER, Before going into history of him and his descendants, it might be well to try to place, as far as possible with limited information at hand, the children of John and Jane Sullens in order of their ages. As before stated, it is unfortunate that no trace can be made of records copied from Mrs. Uri Musick's Bible; it is hoped this record will be located at some time in future, In meantime, we shall try to give some idea of order of children in age.

We would, from scattered bits of information and record we now have, place the children in order as their names are mentioned on property deed settling estate of their father, viz.:
Edward, Reuben (the ones who inherited land), then Richard, John, Peter, Nathan, Mrs. Abraham Hildebrand, Mrs. Uri Musick.
We shall now discuss some of information which leads us to believe this order given in property deed is the order of their ages.

As Edward and Reuben were given their father's property, it is likely they were oldest sons. Earlier in sketch, we estimated date of Edward's birth as 1762, or earlier. We note there was a Richard Sullens listed in Rutherford Co., N.C. census in 1790, as head of family of 4. This Richard, we feel sure, was son of John and Jane Sullens; so we can figure he was married about 1785, or earlier, which based on average marriage age table, would make date of his birth about 1765. Of the sons Reuben and Peter, we have no

Nathan Sullens, contd.
means of estimating dates of their birth. We have estimated date of John Sullens' birth as 1768. Nathan Sullens, we can figure, married in 1801; from this date of marriage, we can estimate date of his birth as 1781. He died about 1830, or earlier. From obituary of his son Isaac we learn Nathan died young; so it would seem from dates given on other children, that Nathan was one of the younger, if not youngest.

The Fee Fee Centennial Sketch gives date of Mrs. Musick's birth as about 1787. Mrs. Hildebrand's husband was born in 1782. Figuring she a little younger than he, would give us 1784 as approximate date of her birth. In conclusion, probable order and ages of children of John and Jane Sullens:

1. Edward, b. about 1762.
2. Reuben, no date known.
3. Richard, b. about 1765.
4. John, b. about 1768.
5. Peter, birth date unknown.
6. Nathan, born about 1781.
7. Mrs. Hildebrand, b. about 1784.
8. Mrs. Musick, born about 1787.

At time writer began her research into Sullens family history, even the oldest living members of her line, did not know given name of father of her great grandfather Isaac Sullens. An uncle of writer finally recalled seeing an old plat, showing a Sullens owning large trace of land near Creve Coeur, St. Louis Co., Mo., and hearing that Isaac Sullens had lived in this vicinity when young, writer decided that if she could locate the old plat, her search for the given name of her second great grandfather would end. An old plat was located at Record office in St. Louis, and name of owner of land impressed upon her mind greatly, as it seemed quite familiar, there being several in her line of family by that given name, NATHAN SULLENS. Familiar as name seemed, it alone could not establish positive connection between owner of land and writer's great grandfather. A further survey of old property records at same office, led first to confusion, when it was learned that there was not just one, but six Sullens of an older generation than Isaac Sullens, together with the father of these six, who had lived in north St. Louis County. At last, success in the search came, when copy of an old deed, in which Isaac Sullens and wife Malinda, disposed of his share of farm of his father Nathan Sullens, was located. The deed reads:

"This indenture made the 19th day of March in the year of our Lord 1831, between Isaac Sullens and his wife Malinda Sullens, of Jefferson County and state of Missouri, of the one part, and James Walton of the other part, witnesseth, that the said Isaac Sullens and Malinda his wife, for, and in consideration of the sum of $250, to them in hand paid by the said James Walton at and before the saling and delivering hereof, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, and thereof acquit and forever discharge the said James Walton, his heirs, executors and administrators, by these presents have granted, bargained, sold, alined, released and confirmed and by those presents, do grant, bargain, sell and release all these rights, title, claim, and interest in a tract of land lying and being situated in the county of St. Louis, containing 640 acres, confirmed to Nathan Sullens, deceased. Together with all and singular rights, liberties, privileges, heridaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land,

Nathan Sullens, contd.

heridaments and promises hereby granted or mentioned or intended so to be unto the said James Walton, his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said James Walton, his heirs and assigns forever.

"In witness whereof, the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hand and seal the day and year above written. Sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry Raynor and C.Bowles."

(Signed Isaac Sullens and Malinda Sullens.)

Another deed was located in which Isaac Sullens brother, David, and his sister, Mary Pepper, disposed of their share of the farm of his Nathan, Sullens, deceased. And still another deed in which Isaac's brother Nathan disposed of his part, and another in which his brother Peter sold his share. The writer's mother had informed her that Isaac Sullens had three brothers, David, Nathan, and Peter, and a sister who married a Pepper. Hence, these deeds account for the disposal of the various children's share of the farm which had belonged to Nathan Sullens.

As stated earlier in this part of sketch, we estimate date of Nathan Sullens' birth as 1781. Place - Virginia or North Carolina (See history on his father John.) He made the trip westward to Missouri, along with his father, brothers, sisters, Musicks, and other families. Here he married Betsy, daughter of Peter and Maria Hildebrand, in 1801; she was born in 1784. Houck in History of Missouri states that Nathan Sullens settled on Fee Fee Creek in 1802.

Nathan and his wife did not have a long happy life together, for about 1830 or earlier, Nathan died, leaving his wife with the children, some of them still young, to raise alone. We do not know exact date of his death. We have record of a son Nathan born in 1820; as early as 1831, we find Nathan Sullens' heirs disposing of his property. Hence, sometime between 1820 and 1831, Nathan passed away. We do not know where he was buried, but very likely it was on a family cemetery on one of farms in neighborhood where he lived. In connection with death of Nathan, we quote from obituary of his son Isaaco: "His father died when he was a child, leaving him health, hope, and an immense energy with which to commence life in a new country."

After death of Nathan, Betsy Sullens re-married to a McCourtney, and moved from the Fee Fee neighborhood to Calvy, Franklin Co., Mo. McCourtneys were also pioneer settlers in Missouri. The writer's mother has told her that she often here her father speak of a Grandpa McCourtney, who we now know was the second husband of Isaac Sullens' mother. Mrs. McCourtney spent remainder of her days in Franklin County. Exact date of her death is not known. For more information on Mrs. McCourtney, see Hildebrand history, under Betsy Hildebrand.

Five children survived Nathan Sullens: 1. David. 2. Peter. 3. Isaac. 4. Mary Pepper. 5. Nathan Sullens. <u>Their records will be given in Part III of this Sullens sketch.</u>

VII. Sarah Sullens (Mrs. Abraham Hildebfand)

Sarah, daughter of John and Jane Sullens, was born Virginia or North Carolina, about 1784. After her family had reached Missouri, she married Abraham, son of Peter and Maria Hildebrand, who was born Cedar Hill, Mo., 1782. They probably made their home first after marriage in Fee Fee district, for they are mentioned as early members of Fee Fee Church. A short time later, they moved to Jefferson Co. An Early History of Missouri reveals that Abraham Hildebrand, and brother Ira (or Isaac) settled on Big River, near Byrnesville, Mo., shortly after 1800. Here, in this vicinity, Abraham and Sarah Hildebrand spent remainder of their lives. He died about 1837 - his estate administered that year, papers on file at Hillsboro, Mo. She died about 1845, year her estate papers administered. Abraham Hildebrand was quite well-known and active in affairs of his community, and is frequently mentioned in early history here and legal papers.

Nine children survived Abraham and Sarah Hildebrand; for their names and records see history of Abraham, son of Peter Hildebrand, to be given later in this sketch.

VIII. Elizabeth Sullens (Mrs. Uri Musick.)

The best-known, and one most often mentioned in early Missouri history, of the John Sullens children, was, strange to say for that early period, a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Sullens Musick. She is referred to by Thomas in History of St. Louis County, as one of three notable women in the county at that time. She is mentioned frequently in early history of the Fee Fee Baptist Church, St. Louis County, and Missouri. A record of the Uri Musick line is included in the Genealoy of the Lewis family in America. Uri Musick, who married Elizabeth Sullens, was born 1782, died in St. Louis Co., Mo., 1856. Elizabeth, according to Fee Fee Centennial Sketch, was born about 1787, and died about 1893, leaving seven children.

The thing which impressed writer most about Mrs. Musick, and the thought that most often comes to mind when Mrs. Musick is mentioned, is that her home seems to have been a sort of haven for relatives whose mates had passed on, and whose children had married and set up homes of their own. Mrs. Jane Sullens, Mrs. Musick's mother, spent remainder of her life, after death of her husband, at Musick home. The Rev. Thomas Musick, first pastor of Fee Fee, after his wife had died and his children married, went to make his home with the Uri Musicks, where he died. Miss N.C. Hanley spoke of seeing Reuben, brother of Mrs. Musick, often at the Musick home; he, too, probably made his home there after death of his wife. No doubt, there were others of whom we do not know, who shared the Musick home, when they had no other.

From what writer has heard and read of Mrs. Elizabeth Musick, she must have had a gift for assuming leadership in her community, uncommon to most women of her time. But along with that gift as a leader, must have gone a kind generous heart, as her home was so often opened to those who had no other.

Mrs. Uri Musick, contd.

Miss N.C. Hanley, a descendant of Isabella Musick, sister of Uri, could recall well Mrs. Elizabeth, or Betsy, Musick. Miss Hanley just died this past year, shortly before reaching the century mark in years. She recalled Mrs. Musick as being a large dark-haired woman, scrupulously clean, and quite capable of managing her household, and it seemed from Miss Hanley's recollection, her husband, as well, and he was of no weak character himself. It is said that Uri at one time, probably a little annoyed at his wife's tendency to manage everything about her, threw himself across the bed, and asserted he was still the man of house. That Uri bore a deep love and affection for his wife, though, is borne out, as we read his last will and testament, which we now quote:

"In the name of God, Amen.

I, Uri Musick, of the County of St. Louis and State of Missouri, being of sound mind and memory, calling to mind the mortality of the body and knowing that it is appointed for all men to die, have made and appointed this my last will and Testament, Viz.:

First, I give my soul to God, not doubting but I will receive the same in the morning of the resurrection.

Second, I leave my body to the decision of my executor, to be buried in a decent Christian manner, and as to the worldly goods with which God has helped me, I do desire to dispose of them as follows:

I give and beqeath all the property I possess to my beloved wife Elizabeth Musick, during her life or widowhood.

I wish and desire that all debts by me issued to be paid.

At the death of my wife, I give and bequeath as follows, viz.:

First, I give and bequeath unto David S. Musick, heir, the amount of his indebtedness to me (that is to say), the amount of $62.00, it being loaned money, which is now owing to me, having previously given him the benefit of the proceeds of sale of a certain tract of land sold and conveyed by me to Jos. Brown, containing 300 arpens.

Second, I give and bequeath to the heirs of my daughter Sarah Musick deceased, viz.: Mary Elizabeth Link, Margaret U. Link, Pamelia C. Link, and John T. Link, and unto the heirs of Mary Ann James, my daughter, and unto the heirs of Pamelia C. Hyatt, my daughter, Seven no gross, viz.: Joe, Aaron, Thomas, Judith, and her two children, and her increase, and Sarah and her increase. The said negroes to be sold and the money equally divided between the three heirs and it is my wish that if either Joe, Aaron, or Thomas would give $500, for each or either of them, and it is my wish and desire that my heirs should support my old servant Betsy. And I also give and bequeath unto the heirs of Sarah Link, deceased, and the heirs of Pamelia C. Hyatt, all the right, title and interest I have in and to a certain floating claim for 540 arpens of land acquired by me from John Colgan, deceased, with also all cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and all farming utensils of every kind whatsoever.

Third, I give and bequeath unto James M. Musick, one half of the farm on which I now reside, it containing 300 acres. It is my wish it should be the northern one half of said farm.

Fourth, I give and bequeath unto Wm. M. Musick, one half of the farm on which I reside, together with the house in which I now reside, and all outhouses. It is my wish that it should be the southern one half of said farm.

In the foregoing bequeathed to the heirs of my daughter Sarah Link,

Mrs. Uri Musick, contd.:

deceased, Mary Ann James, and Pamelia C. Hyatt, it is my will that each family have an equal share and the children of each family be also equal.

In the bequeathal to James M. Musick, it is my wish that he should get 150 acres of land, on the northwest, making it in an oblong farm.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, and establish this my last will and testament. Signed, sealed and dated June 11, 1849. Declared in the presence of Jos. Brown, Charles D. Priddy, F. Schuneman. Signed Uri Musick."

Other notes on estate of Uri Musick:

Will filed May 5, 1851. Elizabeth Musick's bond, amount $2000., dated May 28, 1851. Estate inventoried June 21, 1851. Elizabeth Musick made administratrix of estate Apr.28, 1851. Henry Moke allowed $13.00 for coffin lined inside with canton flannel and outside with velvet and lace. Value of personal property: $4334.25. Names of slaves: Aaron, Thomas, Sarah, Jude, Betty, Louise, Amy, Mary Francis.

The children of Uri and Elizabeth, as given in the Lewis Geneaology:

1. John, died single, 1825.
2. David, married twice, 2nd wife Julia James. Died of cholera in 1848, left one daughter Julia.
3. James M., married Miss Williams, daughter Olley Williams, St. Louis Co. They left children.
4. William, married.
5. Sarah, married James Link, left children.
6. Mary, married John James, died 1853, left children.
7. Pamelia, married John Hyatt, died St.Louis Co., left children.

The Uri Musick farm was located on the Fee Fee Road in northern part of St. Louis County, near old Fee Fee Church, where the Uri Musicks were very active members. Next to farmhouse is a colored cemetery, the land for which was donated by Uri Musick.

That Uri Musick was a man of noble deeply religious character is borne out by statements of those who recall him, and by his will as above quoted. As previously stated, according to Lewis Geneaology, he died 1856 (His estate administered in 1851 - it is probable that date of his death in Lewis Gen. is in error and should read 1851 instead 1856.) His wife Elizabeth outlived him by many years; date of her death is not definitely known, however. Thomas in History of St. Louis County states she died between 1873 and 1877, while Fee Fee Centennial Sketch gives death as about 1893. We are inclined to accept first mentioned date as correct, as she would have been 100 or over when she died, if latter date were correct, which is not likely. It is said by one who knew family that Uri was buried in a small cemetery on his farm, but there was no mark placed on his grave. His wife probably is buried there also.

Before we close this sketch on Uri Musick family, we might well pause to say a little of old Hanley homestead and Miss N.C. Hanley, who furnished with some interesting information on the Musick - Sullens line. The Hanley home dates back to Civil War

days, when Hanleys had extensive land holdings in what is now a thickly populated fine residential section of Clayton and University City. All homes near Hanley home are fairly modern, and many are quite new and imposing. As one goes through this neighborhood of fine new homes to the Hanley place, it is indeed like passing from this modern age for a while back to Civil War period. And it is a most delightful experience to cross wide grounds, which seem somehow to shut off old Hanley home from all that is this day and age, to visit this old home, so remeniscent of earlier days.

It was our privilege and pleasure to meet Miss Hanley during a visit at the Hanley home. She was a charming and lovely old lady, and kindly supplied us with bits of interesting information on early Sullens and Musicks. She was a descendant of Isabella Musick, sister of Uri Musick. Miss Hanley passed away in 1938, shortly before she had reached century mark in years. Her two nieces continue to live at the old Hanley home since her death; one teaches school, other Miss B. Yore has gathered extensive information on Musick family, who came to Missouri with Sullens, and who are related to Sullens by marriage.

It might be well to remark here on a rather odd coincidence. The party who purchased Isaac Sullens' (writer's great grandfather) share in Nathan Sullens farm was James Walton, ancestor of Miss N.C. Hanley and the Yore sisters who live at the Hanley home.

We shall discuss in Part III of this Sullens sketch the descendants of Nathan Sullens, one of the eight children of John and Jane Sullens.

Sullens, Part III.

Including records of descendants of Nathan Sullens, whose record was given on Page 22. Nathan one of eight children of John and Jane Sullens, whose record given Part I.

Children surviving Nathan SUllens were - David, Peter, Isaac, Mary, and Nathan. In absence of exact birth dates on some of these, we are not certain whether above is correct order of ages, but are submitting our records here in this order.

I. David Sullens.

Of this son of Nathan and Betsy Sullens, we know very little. We are inclined to believe he was oldest child in family. In Draper's Notes, it is stated that Mrs. Sullens' first child was born in 1802; we feel this child was David, although name was not given in Draper's Notes. David Sullens, and wife Catherine, are mentioned in a property deed in which they disposed of their share of the Nathan Sullens farm. When he married, or maiden name of his wife is not known to writer. He lived in vicinity, of Calvy, Franklin Co., Mo., and was said to have been a cabinet-maker. When he died, we do not know. He left several children, but so far we have never been able to get in touch with any of his descendants. We have tried to contact, without any success, several persons supposed to have been descended from this David Sullens. For some unknown reason, no one seems willing to come forward and claim David as their ancestor. Perhaps, he has a dark history that we do not know of, and therefore no one wishes to claim him.

II. Peter Sullens.

We do not know exact date of birth of Peter, son of Nathan and Betsy Sullens. It is said by one of descendants on his line that he had a Bible which contained the record of his family, but as yet we have not located it. He was born in northern part of St. Louis Co., Mo., on Nathan Sullens farm in Fee Fee district. We have a record on his wife Sarah from marker on her grave in cemetery at Hillsboro, Mo. She lived from Feb. 1, 1807 to Dec. 7, 1879. Figuring from a table of averages in age of man and wife, and from fact she outlived her husband by many years, we would say he was born about 1804, which date fits in with other records and information we have on Sullens.

Peter, after second marriage of his mother, made his home at Calvy, Franklin Co., Mo. He married Sarah Cox. She had been married previously, and we are not certain whether Cox was her maiden name or that of her first husband, but are inclined to believe it was name of her first husband. We do not know exact date of Peter's marriage, but in year 1831, he was granted land on the Big River, near Byrnesville, Mo. It is probable therefore that about this time he married and settled there. He was one of three Sullens brothers who owned land in a row along Big River, near Byrnesville, Mo. Six children were born to Peter and Sarah Sullens at their home near Byrnesville. Their names will be given shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sullens lived all their married life on the farm on Big river. He died in 1853 (from estate papers at

Courthouse, Hillsboro, Mo. - estate appraised Feb. 2, 1853.) Among items listed in inventory of his estate was "One Holy Bible," value 20¢, taken by widow. Peter was buried, it is said, in old Sul-Lens-Hildebrand Cemetery, near Cedar Hill, Mo. His wife outlived him by many years. She died in 1879, at home of her daughter Mrs. Geo. L. Johnson of Hillsboro, Mo., and is buried in cemetery there. They left children:

1. Mary, married Kohler. Mary is said to have been a daughter of Mrs. Sullens by her first husband, but she always went by name of Sullens. She had children: Leonard, Charles, Frank, Laura (married ____Curts), Mae (married Wm. P. Robertson) living in St.Louis, Mo.

2. Jane, married Al. Medley. They had two daughters, Lizzie, who married a Sheridan, and Rose, who is now dead.

3. Catherine, married Frank Custis, they lived in Post, Tex. Frank Custis was born Jan.4, 1861, died Aug.1, 1938, buried Terrace Cemetery, Post, Tex. Their children: Fred Custis and Augusta Custis.

4. Ellen, died young.

5. Julia, married Geo. L. Johnson. The Johnsons made their home at Hillsboro, Mo., where he served for many years as Recorder of Deeds for Jefferson County. He was serving in this office when marriage licenses were first issued in Missouri. It is said he invited all young people not to be bashful, but to come and get their marriage licenses. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had seven children.

6. Lucinda, married Henry .. Leagae. Their children: Iva, married Edw. L. Kelly, live St. Louis, Mo.; Grayce, married F.G. Graham, live New York city; Walter, married, living in Los Angeles, Cal. Lucinda was first engaged to a League boy, who contracted cholera during an epidemic of same at the time, and died. She then later married his brother. A League girl also died of cholera at this time.

7. William, married Jane Davis. Lived in southern part of St. Louis, Mo. Both have been dead for many years, but man y of their descendants still live in that part of city. Their children:

Harrison, who was killed in auto accident Dec. 31, 1921. He left two children: Lena S. Kammerman, and Blanche S. Jenkins.

Laura, married first to Jos. Farley, and second to Karl Ek. They had no children. She died in Chicago, July 19, 1934. Buried at Red Wing, Wis.

Julia, married Albert Schaeffer. She died in 1928, at Belleville, Ill. No children.

Jack, married Ida Williams. Lived south St. Louis. He died 1935. No children.

Peter, married Isabel Bushay. They had eight children, one of whom died infancy; others were: Hazel, married B. Bomarito; Mildred married Clarence King; Laura married Nohn Morosco; Elinor married Edwin Landman; George married Viola Sellman; Carl married Elizabeth Shultz; Adele.

III. Isaac Sullens.

Isaac, son of Nathan and Elizabeth Sullens, was born in Fee Fee neighborhood, north St. Louis Co., Mo., January 27, 1810. He was the GREAT GRANDFATHER of writer of this sketch. He lived on the farm in St. Louis County until second marriage of his mother, when family moved to Calvy, Franklin Co., Mo. Isaace, like his brothers Nathan and Peter, took a land grant on the Big River, near Byrnesville, Mo., but did not erect a house on land and reside there. He also owned a considerable tract of land, about 500 acres or more, further east in Jefferson County, near St. Louis County line, on which land he erected the house, where he, his wife, and their children lived. On June 28, 1829, Isaac married Malinda Williams, who was born Green Co., Tenn., December 23, 1808. She, too, was a member of a pioneer Missouri family, who, it is believed, came here a little later than the Sullens. More of her family history will be given later in Williams history. To Isaac and Malinda Sullens were born twelve children, eleven of whom they raised. These children were Peter, Sophia, John, Nathan, Benjamin, Darius A., Mary A., James, Fletcher, Jane, Edmund J., Elizabeth H. Records on each of these children will be given in Part IV of this sketch.

Isaac first built a house a little further back from county road than one now standing on his old farm, near an old well, which is still there, and which was shown to writer by her mother. About 1844, Isaac built house which is now on farm. The lumber for this house was sawed in his own mill, which he operated for many years. The lumber for the first bridge across Meramec River at Fenton, Mo., was sawed at his mill, and Isaac was a member of company which erected this bridge. We now give a brief sketch written by writer, on occasion of her visit to the old home of Isaac and Malinda Sullens, Decoration Day, 1937:

"Visited old homestead of my great grandfather Rev. Isaac Sullens. Here, amid the hills of Jefferson County, some three miles west of Fenton, Mo., stands the old home which my great grandfather nearly 100 years ago, erected from logs sawed at his own mill. Oscar Sullens, son of Darius, one of Isaac Sullens' boys, now lives in the old home place, which has several times been remodeled. Here, Rev. and Mrs. Sullens lived and worked on their 500 acre farm. He was a Methodist preacher, preaching at, as it was called in those times, a little log meeting house, near Fenton. Rev. and Mrs. Sullens had twelve children, one of whom died in childhood. One of the girls, Sophia, married against her father's wishes, went to Texas, and for her disobedience to her father, was left out when he made his will dividing his farm among his children. A son, Edmund, sold his share of land to a sister, and went to Colorado.

"On his share of his father's land, John W. Sullens (my mother's father) built a home, where his wife bore him six children, three who died in infancy. His wife, Melissa, died when her youngest child, my mother, was but three years old. A few years later, John Sullens again married, but his second wife lived only little over a year, and the three children were left to keep house and care for themselves as best they could. Shortly after my grandfather's death in year 1900, his farm was disposed of by his three children. My mother and one brother married brother and

Isaac Sullens, contd.

sister, James and Martha Bromelsick, and moved to little town Fenton, about three miles from the old home. On this Memorial Day, my mother and I also visited her old home place, of which only a chimney now stands to mark where the house once stood. Across the road, in old family cemetery, are buried her father, His wives, and the Rev. Isaac Sullens and his wife. These graves are marked, but there are other Sullens people buried here also, whose graves bear no markers."

Isaac Sullens led such a busy active life, that one scarcely knows where to begin describing his life. He must have been possessed with a vast amount of energy and ambition to have accomplished so much in the sixty years of his life. He started out with very little, but by time of his death, he had a fine large farm where he lived, in addition to land on the Big River, and was a leader respected and loved in his community. He managed to send each of his seven sons through McKendree College, keep his farm in fine cultivation, operate a sawmill, devote much of his time as leader in the Methodist congregation in the community, take an active part in local school and government affairs, assist often his friends and neighbors in administration of estates and like matters. He served as Judge of Jefferson County Court, and his name is to be found on many old legal papers filed at the Jefferson County Courthouse.

It would be well to pause now, to say something of the woman who shared with Isaac Sullens his busy life. No doubt, she was kept very busy, also, with her farm home, with none of our modern conveniences, and her twelve children. She seems to have been a rather meek little woman, content to tend her home, while her husband went about his many varied tasks, which much of the time took him away from the house. She was said to have been small in stature, like most of her people, the Williams. One of her grand-daughters tells us that she often said she felt unworthy to partake of the communion of the body and blood of the Lord. This is but one example of the meekness and humility, which seemed to characterize her. This same grand-daughter (Miss Blanche Kyle) has a cape, hand-made, of course, which Mrs. Sullens wore when she went to meeting on Sunday with her husband.

So went the lives of Isaac and Malinda Sullens, he ever busy with his farm, his mill, his outside activities, his church work, she with her home and children. Then came the troublous Civil War times. Mrs. Sullens' people, the Williams, were southerners. The Sullens, too, had come from the south. Many of them were slave-holders, and many served on side of the south in Civil War, but the sympathies and services of Isaac Sullens and his wife during the Civil War were all for the Union. He himself took no active part in the conflict, but he gave the services of his sons in the Army for the Union, and though he remained at home with his family himself, he was always ready to aid his country in any way possible. These must have been troubled days indeed for Isaac and his wife - their sons away in the Army, trouble at home with many who but a few years ago had been their neighbors and friends, until the bitterness and hatred of war had come to the country.

Isaac Sullens, contd.

Isaac Sullens was not permitted for many years to enjoy the peace again after the war was over, for one September 23, 1870, he passed away. He was buried in the Sullens family cemetery on part of his farm, and directly across a county road from home of his son John. The words spoken by the Rev. J. E. Pierce, from the Trinity M.E. Church, St. Louis, Mo., at funeral service of Isaac Sullens, we now give:

"Rev. Isaac Sullens was born in St. Louis Co., Mo. Jan. 27, A.D., 1810, and died in Jefferson Co., but a few miles from his birthplace, on the 23d of Sept., A.D., 1870. Bro Sullens experienced religion in early life and joined the M.E. Church of which he continued a faithful and useful member until taken from labor to reward. He soon became a class leader and steward in the church. Then exhorter and local preacher. In all these capacities he served the church with great ability and usefulness. At the conference held in Hannibal, in the fall of 1854, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Amos: and at Jefferson City he was ordained elder by Bishop Baker in 1864. As a minister, Bro. Sullens was neither learned nor eloquent, after the fashion of this day. But he was earnest and sensible, giving plainly the meaning of the Scriptures. The people heard him gladly, because they knew him to be a good man. And God owned his labors in the conversion of sinners. He preached much and traveled far, often filling the place of the regular minister, and always without pecuniary compensation. Nor was he of that class of local preachers who think themselves exempt from payment to any of the benevolences of the church because they preach. He contributed to all these and was both liberal and active in the support of the regular ministry. As a business man, he was successful. His father died when he was a child, leaving him health, hope, and an immense energy with which to commence life in a new country. Fortunate in the selection of a wife and blessed of Heaven, he secured a competency; and at the time of his death he might have been called wealthy for one in that neighborhood. He was a farmer, a strong advocate of temperance, and never used tobacco. He was hospitable as well as generous. He loved his country in the time of her greatest need, and to her he gave his money and his sons. As a neighbor, he so conducted himself as to secure the love of most, and the respect of all. As a husband and father he so blended affection with firmness as to make his family happy. The wife of his youth and the partner of all his toils still lives to mourn her irreparable loss. Their sons and daughters, eleven in all, now grown to manhood and womanhood, remember his virtues and imitate his example in many things. His funeral, which took place from his late residence where he had lived for forty years, was largely attended. A discourse was preached by the writer from Rev. 14: 12,13. In a quiet spot nearby, we laid him away to rest, He sleeps well."- by J. N. Pierce.

After the death of her husband, Malinda Sullens continued to make her home at the farm house, with her son Darius A., who had taken over the duties of the farm, and his wife. She died June 2, 1876, and was buried beside her husband in the little Sullens cemetery on part of the farm.

Isaac Sullens, contd.

Remeniscences.

Today, the old house which Isaac Sullens built almost one hundred years ago, still stands, though it has been remodeled several times. When his son, Darius A., lived and took care of the farm, the place was kept much as Isaac and Malinda Sullens had left it, but since passing of Darius, or Uncle Al as we called him, place has been allowed to deteriorate much, and we are sure if Isaac could look in upon it now, he would be hurt and disappointed in its condition. The old cemetery, once well-kept and often visited, is now almost forgotten by most of the descendants of those buried there.

The little church where Isaac preached so often has passed out of existence since Civil War. Those of its members who were on side of south - and these were many - withdrew, and built another church in town of Fenton, which church is still used by the Methodists in that vicinity today. Most of the members of the congregation of the original Methodist church were on side of south, so when these withdrew, there were few left to carry on services, and it was not long until the little church which was organized in 1836, with Isaac Sullens as one of its leaders, passed out of existence. On the same plot of ground as the original meeting house for the Methodists, were also a school and cemetery. The school, too, has been abandoned for many years. All that is left now is the little old cemetery, which is located about one half mile west of Fenton, and up on hill a little from Catholic Cemetery at Fenton. Among those buried in this old cemetery are several of the Sullens children who died in infancy, a boy and girl from the League family, who died during a cholera epidemic.

It was very difficult to secure records on the children of Isaac and Malinda Sullens, for though the old Bible belonging to Isaac is still at the farmhouse, unfortunately the page which contained the records of his family was torn out. It was necessary to secure the records from either Bibles which had belonged to his children, or from cemeteries where they are buried.

The writer feels a deep gratitude for the privilege which is hers in being able to visit so man y of the old landmarks in this section of the country, which recall to her memories of those who lived there in years gone by. She has often wondered if others who live far from where their ancestors made their homes, ever miss this sense of joy and satisfaction in being able to visit such old landmarks.

It is rather with reluctance that we leave this history of Isaac Sullens, for we can not help but think of him as the last of the pioneers of his line, and so our regrets as we must now leave pioneers of this family and go on with the later generations. And yet, those of us who attempt to write a history of the se early pioneer families, must have something of the pioneer spirit ourselves, when we set out upon this difficult and seemingly hopeless task. The difficulties which our pioneers had to face were those of the vast wilderness with its accompanying hardships and perils and the danger from the Indians. We who attempt to write their history face a different wilderness to conquer - or what seems to us as we start on this work, a wilderness - the scarcity of records of these people, the destruction and loss of many of these records with passing of time, and the fading of tradition.

IV. Mary Sullens. 1417554

Mary, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Sullens, was born in Fee Fee neighborhood, north St. Louis Co., Mo., exact date unknown, probably about 1805. Married William Pepper - Pepper family also early settler in Missouri. We quote now deed in which Mary and William Pepper disposed of her share of her father's estate, and which establishes her connection to our line of Sullens:

"This indenture made and entered into this 11th day of August in the year of our Lord 1831, between Wm. Pepper and Mary, his wife, and David Sullens and Catherine, his wife, of the state of Missouri and county of St. Louis, witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of $180., to them the said Wm. Pepper and Mary his wife, and David Sullens and Catherine, his wife, to them in hand paid before the ensaling of these presents by the said Peter Hildebrand, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge and thereof acquit him, the said Peter Hildebrand, his heirs and assigns forever, have granted, bargained, and sold and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell unto him, the said Peter Hildebrand, his heirs and assigns forever, a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being situated in the county of St. Louis and state aforesaid, containing 256 acres, and being 2/5 of a tract of land con-
*taining 640 acres, and being equal undivided 2/5 part of said tract, which descended to them the said William Pepper and Mary, his wife, and David Sullens, and Catherine, his wife, as lawful heirs of the Nathan Sullens deceased. To have and to hold the same with all privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging to own proper use and behoof of him, the said Peter Hildebrand, his heirs and assigns forever, and we, the said William Pepper and Mary, his wife, and David Sullens and Catherine, his wife, do covenant and agree to and with the said Peter Hildebrand, his heirs and assigns, to warrant and take forever defend the aforesaid tract of land from all claim or claims, demand or demands, of all and every person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming the same. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hand and affixed our seals, signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us - attest:

Wm. F. Cox, Peter Sullens, Samuel Byrnes." (David Sullens and William Pepper signed. Their wives made mark.)

*firmed in the name of Nathan Sullens deceased on his heirs, con-)

It might be mentioned here that Nathan Sullens purchased land mentioned above from a Frenchman (information from old plat filed at St. Louis, Mo.)

William and Mary Pepper are mentioned frequently in early Jefferson County history and early documents such as estate papers, etc., of neighbors and relatives. They lived at Cedar Hill, Jefferson Co., Mo. Mrs. Pepper died about 1889 (Information from Mrs. Cassie Brackman, Byrnesville, Mo.) She is buried in the new Cedar Hill Cemetery, but there is no mark to show location of her grave.

Sullens - Part III.

V. Nathan Sullens.

Nathan, son of Nathan and Elizabeth Sullens, was born May 2, 1820, in Fee Fee neighborhood, north St. Louis Co., Mo. It is believed that he was the youngest of the Nathan Sullens children. After death of his father, and his mother's re-marriage, he moved with his family to Calvy, Franklin Co., Mo. Here he lived until his marriage July 31, 1837, to Miss Cynthia Medley, who was born March 6, 1819. They made their home on a farm on Big River, near Byrnesville, Mo. It is said by a cousin of writer's mother (Mr. Wm. Johns, Farmington, Mo.) that the three Sullens brothers, Isaac, Nathan, and Peter had farms lying in a row along Big River, near Byrnesville in Jefferson County. The only one of these farms still in family today, is that owned by heirs of Isaac Sullens' son, Nathan. Isaac Sullens' grand-daughter Mrs. Cassie Brackman makes her home on this old Sullens farm.

Eleven children were born to Nathan and Cynthia Sullens at their home near Byrnesville. Their names and records as taken from Bible which had belonged to their father Nathan, will be given shortly. This Bible is now in possession of Nathan Sullens' granddaughter, Mrs. Clara Sparling of St. Louis, Mo. It would be well for reader to turn here to the list of children of Isaac Sullens, and compare their given names, with those of the children of Nathan Sullens, as given below. The reader will readily note that Isaac Sullens gave to his sons mostly names of Biblical characters, three of them bearing names of the three apostles, Peter, James, and John, while Nathan gave to his sons mostly names of noted statesmen in American history, such as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Madison. This naming of children seems to be sort of a keynote to character of the two Sullens brothers. Isaac, though he had many things to occupy his time, always found much time to devote to religion. He was a Methodist minister and preached often at a little log meeting house near his home, and other places about country where he might be called upon to preach. The Bible used by him was yellow and well-worn, while the one belonging to his brother, Nathan, appeared apart from that section devoted to family records, scarcely used, in spite of its age. It is said by those who knew them, his family was not given to devoting much time to religion.

Nathan died February 6, 1863, in Civil War times, and his wife Cynthia died five years later, December 22, 1868. They were buried in the old Sullens-Hildebrand Cemetery, near Cedar Hill, Mo. There are no markers on their graves. Perry Sullens, a grandson of Nathan, until his death this year, made his home near Cedar Hill, and for years took care of this old cemetery, where many of his relatives are buried. There are many graves in this old cemetery, it is said, but few markers to show who is buried there. We now give a list of the children of Nathan and Cynthia Sullens, together with what records and information we have on them:

1. Harriet Elizabeth, born Feb. 16, 1839. Married first to Nathan Pepper. Had children: William D. (1860-1900) Charles P.(1864-1865), Samuel P. (1868-1871) Married second to Jesse Lucas. They had children: Thomas J. married Lu Pepper, have children. Rhoda J., married Frank Hildebrand, have children, Nathan Jesse.

SULLENS - Part III.

Nathan Sullens children, contd.:

2. Elizabeth Ann, born Sept. 9, 1840 Married Mathies Helterbrand. Had children: Martha Jane (1862-1863) Nathan (1864-1864) Elizabeth Ann died July 11, 1865, and is buried Sullens-H. Cemetery.

3. Henry Clay, born Aug. 27, 1842, married Jane Helterbrand. They had children: 1. James, married Lu Graham; they had children Elise, not married; Ellis, died at about 8; Mary Jane, married ___ Renfrow; Bertha E. Charles M; Benjamin; William; Katie, died at about 8; Ernest. 2. Hyrum, did not marry, now dead. 3. Nathan Tucker. 4. Malinda. 5. Perry, not married, died Oct. 11, 1941, buried Sullens-Hildebrand Cemetery, which he had taken care of for many years. 6. Clara, married Robert Sparling, lives St. Louis, Mo. 7. Annie, married Ed. Ramey, has children. 8. Samuel. 9. Lemuel.

4. David, born July 11, 1844, did not marry, died 1878. His estate papers on file at Courthouse at Hillsboro, Mo.

5. James Madison, born July 20, 1846, died April 11, 1860, buried Sullens-H. cemetery.

6. Malinda Jane, born Dec. 25, 1848, married ___Burns, no children.

7. Joseph Doweiners, born Nov. 20, 1850, married Anna Bergin, had children Elsie, married Will Dale, and Cynthia, died young. Joseph served for many years on the Police force in St.Louis, Mo.

8. Samuel Jefferson, born May 29, 1853, married Clara Fox, had children Nathan, now living at 5900 Plymoth, St. Louis, Mo., Phillis, Samuel J. also served on St. Louis Police force.

9.Rhoda, born Oct. 3, 1855, married ___Griffith, she died in 1936, at St. Louis, Mo. Left children: Howell, Sadie, Kit, Barbara, and Walter.

10. Malisse Caroline, born June 14, 1858, died Mar. 30, 1874, buried Sullens-H. cemetery.

11. Lucreta, born Jan. 23, 1862, died Aug. 22, 1872, buried at Sullens-H. Cemetery.

Before closing this portion of history, it might be well to mention briefly one of this Sullens line, who is mentioned rather in whispers by many in family. He was Hiram, son of the Henry Clay Sullens listed above. Hiram lived near Cedar Hill. He was very seriously interested in a young girl in neighborhood, and had high hopes of marrying her, until some man from city took her away from him. Hiram was the sort of person who could not bear "kidding", and finally after much teasing from people of the town, about losing his girl, he became enraged, went into store where girl and her new boy friend were together, shot and killed both, and then went out into woods and killed himself. This story is related here, and it is believed truthfully, for often in later years stories of such incidents become so twisted, that it seems better to give true version, while same is still available.

Deed in which Nathan Sullens disposed of his share in his father's farm on Fee Fee Creek may be found in Book U-273, Recorder's Office, St. Louis, Mo. He sold the 128 acres, for the sum of $150, in year 1835.

Sullens - Part IV,
devoted to the records of descendants of Isaac Sullens, who record was given on page #31.

The children of Isaac and Malinda Sullens were -

1. Peter	5. Benjamin B.	9. Fletcher
2. Sophia	6. Darius A.	10. Jane
3. John W.	7. Mary A.	11. Edmund J.
4. Nathan	8. James	12. Elizabeth H.

Above is order of their ages, and their records follow now in this order. All of children were born Rock Twp., Jefferson Co., Mo.

I. Peter Sullens.

Peter Sullens was born March 10, 1830; married Margaret Johns, who was born Dec. 19, 1833. He died May 6, 1898; she Nov. 25, 1915. Peter and Margaret Sullens made their homes for a number of years after their marriage near his father's home in Jefferson County. Most of their children were born there. They had two or three children who died in infancy, and were buried in Sullens family cemetery, and in small cemetery adjoining old meeting house where Isaac Sullens preached. Peter and Margaret later moved to St. Louis, Mo., where they both lived the remainder of their lives, and where all of their children have made their homes. Peter worked in business either for others or for himself. Several of his children have also been in business in St. Louis. A sister of Margaret Johns Sullens married a Mermod, formerly of firm Mermod, Jaccard, & King. These Mermods retired and moved to California. A brother of Margaret married Mary Sullens, Peter's sister. The children of Peter and Margaret Sullens:

1. Alissa, born Dec. 22, 1852, died Feb. 26, 1929. Married John E. Hill. Her son Edwin R. Hill died Oct. 23, 1941. His wife Minnie Walker; his children Mrs. Earl Hazen and Walker Hill. John and Alissa Hill also had son George A., who is still living.

2. Clara, born Mar. 20, 1855. Married Jesse Eslinger.

3. Charles, born Feb. 13, 1857, died June 2, 1919. Had Wilbur and Arlene, both reside 4708 University, St. Louis, Mo.

4. William, born June 10, 1859, died Dec. 4, 1904.

5. Mollie, born May 22, 1861, married Harry Crole, died April 9, 1940, left one daughter Mrs. W.G. Eversole, St. Louis, Mo.

6. Laura, born Feb. 1, 1866, married Frank Christopher, living St. Louis, Mo.

7. Hattie, born Jan. 10, 1870, married Charles MacNeill, living St. Louis, Mo.

II. Sophia Sullens.

Sophia Sullens, was born June 6, 1831, died April 4, 1915. Married Wm. C. Byrns. Sophia, was the daughter of Isaac Sullens, who married contrary to his wishes, and who, it is said, for this act, did not receive any share in her father's property. After her marriage, Sophia went with her husband to live in Texas, where they spent remainder of their lives. They are buried in a cemetery at Ladonia, Tex. The records on Sophia were supplied by owners of this cemetery. Children of Wm. and Sophia Byrns were:

1. Albert, married Jane Savage, died about 1925.

Children of Sophia Sullens, contd.:

2. Alonzo, married Lemmie Kerbow, died 1925.
3. Charles, married Laura White, died 1924, at age of 69.
4. Ed, married three times, to 1. Jodie White, sister of Laura. 2. Sula. 3. Annie McWhorter. He died about 1920.
5. Howard, married Kate Kerbow (niece Lemmie Kerbow) Died 1934.

III. John W. Sullens.

John W. Sullens, GRANDFATHER OF WRITER, born July 16, 1833, died June 10, 1900, married twice, first to Melissa E. Stow, second to Sarah C. Buffinger. After his first marriage, John built his home on a portion of the land belonging to his father, Isaac Sullens, in Jefferson County, a few miles west of Fenton. John, like other Isaac Sullens sons, served in Union Army during the Civil War. Part of his service was in the Pilot Knob country, in Missouri. He often spoke of climing to top of Pilot Knob, where he could look for miles over the surrounding country.

John, like other Isaac Sullens boys, was educated at the McKendree College, in Illinois, one of the oldest institutions of learning in this part of country. John throughout his life was called upon many times to assist neighbors and friends, most of whom had little or no education, in writing letters, reading same, preparation of legal papers, etc. He always assisted freely and willingly. He taught school at a little country school near his home for number of years. With the aid of his two sons, when they had become old enough, he kept his farm always in a fine state of cultivation, and it is said by those who recall it at his time, that everything about the place spoke well of the industry of those living there. Today, the old place presents quite a different appearance - the house was many years ago allowed to go to wreck, and has been torn down; the fields are grown up in weeds, and deep ditches are washed; the old cemetery is overgrown with weeds and brush, and almost forgotten by descendants of those buried there. Such are the changes which time has brought to this old farm, the home of John Sullens and his family.

John Sullens' first wife was Melissa E. Stow, who was born at House Springs, Mo., August 7, 1836. She was a descendant of two pioneer families, the Stows on her father's side, and the Hildebrands on her mother's side. Six children were born to John and Melissa Sullens, three of whom died in infancy, and three who are still living. The names of these children will be given shortly. Melissa died December 27, 1870, and was buried in little cemetery across road from her home. In 1873, John Sullens married second time, to Sarah C. Buffinger, who was born at House Springs, Mo., August, 1850. Sarah lived but little over a year after her marriage; Nov.6, 1874, she died, and was buried in Sullens cemetery. After her death, John Sullens, with kind aid of neighbors ladies or relatives, kept up his home, until children were old enough to take over the duties. John continued to live on the farm with his two sons and daughter until his death in 1900, after many months of illness. Shortly after his death, the children sold his property, and two of them married, and went to live in nearby town Fenton. Children of John Sullens:

1. Francis M. Sullens, born Nov.23, 1858, never married, now at home at Fulton, Mo.

Sullens - Part IV.

John Sullens children contd.:

2. Edgar S. Sullens, born June 12, 1860, died June 21, 1860.
3. Jessie Lille Sullens, born Sept. 21, 1861, died Aug.29, 1862.
4. Samuel David Sullens, born Nov. 5, 1863, died Nov.5, 1863.
5. Edwin E. Sullens, born Jan. 13, 1865, married Martha Bromelsick, who died in 1925, at Kirkwood, Mo. He still living at Kirkwood, Mo.
6. Lucinda Melissa Sullens, born July 2, 1867, married James Bromelsick (b rother of Martha) She is mother of writer of this sketch, and lives St. Louis, Mo.

For records on later generations of John Sullens descendants, see Stow history under Melissa E. Stow.

IV. Nathan Sullens.

Nathan Sullens, born Feb. 18, 1836. Married Eliza J. League, who was born near Fenton, Mo., Oct. 24, 1842. They built their home on the land which Isaac Sullens owned on Big River, at Byrnesville, Mo. Their old homeremains standing today, and their daughter Mrs. Cassie Brackman resides there. Nathan, like his father Isaac, was very active in Church, school, and civic affairs of his community, and also kept well his fine farm in Big River valley. Nathan was not so tall, like some of Sullens, but was more inclined to be short in stature, like his mother's people, the Williams. Two of his daughters, Lu and Cassie, have fine enlarged pictures of him framed and hanging on wall of their homes. He had a fine clean-cut face, rather long hair. He reminds one of the pictures of the old Puritans that we see in our story-books. Nathan Sullens died April 21, 1897, and quite a bit of interesting information on his life is given in his obituary, which we now quote:

"Died, April 21, 1897, Nathan B. Sullens, aged 61 years, 2 months and 3 days.

Nathan B. Sullens was born near Fenton, Jefferson County, Mo., February 18, 1836, and died at the residence of his son W. D. Sullens in Hillsboro on April 21, 1897 after an illness of a little over four weeks of pneumonia and heart failure. He was one of the judges of the election in November, and came to Hillsboro as a witness in the contest cases and while here contracted a cold which soon developed into pneumonia. While he had the best of medical attention and was constantly attended by his loving wife and sons and daughters, who ministered to his every want, still he gradually declined from the time he took sick, until the angel, Death, called him over the river to that country from whose bourne no traveller ever returns. Mr. Sullens had not been well for about nine years, and it may be said that he never saw a well day during all that time. But, being a man of indominable will-power and energy, he never gave up, but attended to his business as though nothing was the matter with him.

He was married on the 21st of February, 1861, to Miss Eliza J. League, who is left to mourn the loss of a kind and loving husband. He also leaves four sons and three daughters, who will miss the admonitions and counsel of a good Christian father. His daughters are Mrs. Geo. H. Brackmann and Misses Lilly and Lulu, and his sons W.D., M.G., G.M., and E.E., all of whom are married.

He was converted and joined the M.E. Church in 1857, and for forty years lived a very consistent member, until his death. He was

Nathan Sullens, contd.:

bright and shining light in the church and one of its main pillars in his section of the county. He was also the leader in educational matters in his neighborhood, always ready and willing to devote his time and money to the cause of humanity. Even on his deathbed he worried because he was not able to attend the annual school meeting in his district to assist in the transaction of business there.

In politics he was an uncompromising Republican, but always respected the opinions of his neighbors who differed with him. His plan of winning his opponents to his way of thinking was by argument and reason instead of abuse, and as a consequence he numbered among his ardent friends many of those who differed with him politically. In his death, Jefferson County has lost one of her best and most honorable citizens, and he will be missed, especially by those of his neighborhood, where he was the leading spirit in every enterprise that had a tendency to better mankind or build up the county. His wife and children have sustained an irreparable loss, but they have the assurance that he has gone to a better world than this, where they can, by following his example and precepts, some day be with him again.

His remains were buried at Cedar Hill church. Undertaker Coxwell conveyed the remains Thursday 22 inst. to his late residence, from which it was conveyed Friday to its last resting place, followed by the largest funeral procession that has been in that section of the county for many years. Rev. R. H. Shute, pastor of the M.E. Church preached a very eloquent and touching funeral sermon to as many as could get into the church. Thus one by one the old land marks of Jefferson County are passing away, and may we, by emulating his many virtues, prepare to meet him in that celestial kingdom above." (Taken from Jefferson County Crystal Mirror, April 29, 1897. Clipping kept in Bible which had belonged to Nathan Sullens, now in possession of his daughter Mrs. Lulu Brackman, Cedar Hill, Mo.)

So passed on a fine and worthy member of one of the pioneer families of this section of the country. It might be noted here that Nathan Sullens bore a given name very old in the Sullens family. His grandfather was Nathan Sullens. His father Isaac had a brother Nathan. The ancestor of Dr. David Sullens who came to America in about 1750 also bore the name Nathan Sullens. He probably was a brother of the great grandfather of the Nathan Sullens, subject of this portion of our sketch, and from all we can learn of this Nathan Sullens, he was most worthy to bear this name, so old in the family.

After death of Nathan Sullens, his widow continued to live at farm on Big River. She, too, was a member of an old American family, the Leagues. She was the daughter of Stephen League and Elissa B. Barton. Mrs. Elissa B. League is buried in new Cedar Hill Cemetery. She died Feb. 12, 1888, at age of 64 years, 23 days. A brother and sister of Mrs. Eliza Sullens died of cholera during an epidemic in early days, and are buried in small cemetery which adjoined church where Isaac Sullens preached. During later years of Mrs. Sullens' life, her daughter Mrs. George Brackman and her family came to make their home with her. Mrs. Sullens died Dec.6, 1918, at the old farm home where she had lived most of her life. The writer can recall attending her funeral service at the old farm home. Mrs.

Nathan Sullens, contd.
Geo. Brackman with her family continued to live on the Nathan Sullens farm after death of Mrs. Sullens, and just recently, in November, 1939, Mr. Geo. Brackman died at the farm home of a heart attack, supposed to have been brought on by worry and excitement from illness of his wife, who had suffered a severe stroke. She seemed to be recovering nicely from her illness and shock, the last time we visited her at the farm. Her two daughters, grandchildren of Nathan Sullens, werd with her and caring for her in her illness.

The Bible which had belonged to Nathan Sullens, a large book with fancy embossed cover, colored pictures, explanatory introductions to chapters, family records, and even a family album of pictures, is now in possession of his daughter Mrs. Lulu Brackman of Cedar Hill. The children of Nathan and Eliza Sullens, with records as listed in Bible, and other information, are as follows:

1. Marsellus G. Sullens, born June 9, 1862, Byrnesville, Mo., married Rebecca Lawrence. Died Feb. 27, 1898. No children.
2. Emery E. Sullens, born Oct. 6, 1863, Byrnesville, Mo., married, lived St. Louis, Mo. Died May 24, 1934. Left children.
3. George M. Sullens, born April 8, 1865, Byrnesville, Mo., married, lived Jefferson Co., Mo. Died 1938. Left children.
4. Wm. D. Sullens, born Feb. 11, 1868, Byrnesville, Mo. Married Theresa Vogelsang, lived Jefferson Co. and city of St. Louis. Now living Cedar Hill, Mo. Has children.
5. Cassie May Sullens, born Dec. 8, 1870, Byrnesville, Mo., married Geo. Brackman, living on Nathan Sullens farm. Has two daughters.
6. Lulu J. Sullens, born Aug. 9, 1872, Byrnesville, Mo. Married Charles Brackman. Now living Cedar Hill, Mo., on the Brackman home place. Has two sons.
7. Lillie Elissa Sullens, born Dec. 16, 1874, Byrnesville, Mo. Married Frank E. Schubel. Now living at Cedar Hill, Mo. Has children.

V. Benjamin B. Sullens.

Benjamin B. Sullens, the only child of Isaac and Malinda Sullens, who did not reach maturity. We do not know exact date of his birth, but he was christened June 3, 1838. He died June 11, 1839, and was buried in cemetery behind meeting house where Isaac Sullens preached.

Vi. Darius Alvin Sullens.

Darius Alvin Sullens, son of Isaac and Malinda Sullens, was born Jan. 13, 1840. Oct. 29, 1873, he married Julia Ann Pritchett, who was born May 28, 1856, Franklin Co., Mo. She was also member of a pioneer Missouri family, the Pritchetts, mentioned frequently in early Missouri history.

An experience shared by but few in this life was that of Darius A. Sullens. For eighty-eight years he lived in the same house. Here in house where he died and where his funeral service was held, he came to live when a very small child. Here he grew up, along with his brothers and sisters. When he had progressed as far in his studies as possible in local schools, he was sent, as were his brothers, to McKendree College, one of oldest institutions of learning in this section of country. When the Civil War

Darius A. Sullens, contd.:
came, he joined the Army in the cause of Union, as did his brothers.

In later years, Darius A. studied law for a time at Hillsboro, but decided he did not care to practice, and went back to his father's farm, which life he preferred. In 1873, he married Julia Ann Pritchett. Interesting and unusual was the wedding ceremony of Darius and Julia. It is related by their daughter that they drove to St. Louis, Jefferson County line in an open wagon, where Justice Vandever performed the ceremony as they stood in the wagon. It is said that they had wanted Justice Vandever to come to the D.A. Sullens home to perform the marriage, but Justice Vandever, being commissioned in St. Louis County, was in doubt as to whether he could legally perform the marriage in Jefferson County. So D. A. and Julia drove to the St. Louis County line, to make certain that marriage was legally performed.

After their marriage, D. A. and Julia Sullens continued to live at the old farm home which had been his father's. Darius' health was very poor for many years, and in latter part of his life, he underwent several operations, but in spite of all this, he outlived his wife by many years, and was nearing the age of 92 at his death. Julia A. Sullens died in spring of 1912, and was buried at Park Hill Cemetery, Sappington, Mo.

After death of his wife, Darius A. Sullens continued to live at old Isaac Sullens' farm, with his sons taking care of the farm work. In the days when Darius was able to take active charge, both farm and house on it, were well-kept, and if Isaac Sullens could have come back to look in on it, we are sure he would have been pleased with condition of his former possessions. The writer can recall visiting as a child the old farm home. Often she was permitted by "Uncle Al" as we called him, to sit and play the player piano in parlor, while Uncle Al sat nearby, watching and instructing. It was indeed a pleasure to visit the old Sullens home in those days.

After the other children had grown up and left the old home, Darius A. remained with his son Oscar tending the farm. Darius was known and respected by all in his community. Here at the old farm home where he had spent 88 years, he died Nov. 6, 1931. His funeral service was held in the old parlor where we could recall seeing him often on our visits to the farm during his life. The service was attended by large gathering of relatives and friends. He was buried in the Park Hill Cemetery, Sappington, Mo.

So passed a very old member of a very old pioneer Missouri family. His children:(All born Jefferson Co., Mo.)

1. Oscar Sullens, born Nov. 1, 1874, Jefferson Co., Mo. Married Myrtle Figgins; later divorced. Their children were Myrtle Ann, Helen Fay, Mary Estella, Clara Lu. Mary Estella died in infancy and was buried at Park Hill. Oscar remained and tended the farm which his father and grandfather before him had tended. Oscar today makes his home at farm.

2. George B. Sullens, born Feb. 12, 1877. Married Annie Brook. They have no children. George, whose health was always poor, was unable to do heavy work on farm, and for some years after his mother

Darius A. Sullens' children:
had died and sister had left home, he "kept house" for his father and brothers. After his marriage, George went to Fenton, Mo., where he opened an auto repair shop, which he still conducts.

3. Julia Sullens, born Sept. 20, 1879, did not marry; died at farm home Jan. 9, 1899.

4. Maud M. Sullens, born Feb. 3, 1882. Taught school in Jefferson County. Married Albert Miller. They made their home for many years at Hillsboro in Jefferson Co., Mo., where Mr. Miller practiced law and served as Prosecuting Attorney for many years. Later they moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he was connected with a prominent law firm. They continue to make their home in St. Louis, where Mr. Miller is well-known in legal circles. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller were active members of Third Baptist Church for many years. They are now connected with Kingshighway Methodist Church. They have one son, Alvin Miller.

5. Mary Estella Sullens, born Jan. 25, 1884. Not married. Taught school, and later took a commercial course and went to work in office of a coffee company in St. Louis, where she has held a responsible position for many years. Well-known among business and professional women here; an active member of Third Baptist Church.

6. Edison R. Sullens, born Jan. 30, 1888. Married Minnie Everard. Worked on his father's farm until marriage; went to St. Louis to live, where he worked for many years as streetcar conductor. He has two children: Oscar Ray and Helen.

7. Clara G. Sullens, born Aug. 4, 1890. Married Al. Hickmann. Live St. Louis, Mo., where he has been employed for years by the streetcar company. They have two children: Vernon and Dorothy.

8. Mattie Lee Sullens, born Mar. 25, 1893. Married Frank Wallach. Made their home in Texas for many years, where he operated a large farm. They have two children Grace Alma and Evelyn Ann. Mattie is now residing in St. Louis.

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To the sketch on Darius Alvin Sullens, son of Isaac and Malinda Sullens, we add here a few notes made by his children, when they gathered at his old home after funeral services were over. We quote these notes as supplied by his daughter Mrs. Maud Miller:

"His days at McKendree College, were well-spent, for his life was ever anchored to the foundation of this Methodist College, 'To do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.'

"Darius Alvin Sullens was a volunteer in the Civil War and served in Co. B., 47th Regiment of Missouri Infantry as Corporal. Gov. Hamilton R. Gamble of Missouri commissioned D.A. Sullens as Second Lieut. to rank from Aug. 9, 1862, 'reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity, patriotism and abilities of D.A. Sullens.'

"He was a learned man, ever abrest with national affairs and a staunch Republican.

"He was a good husband and father - ever master of the home, ruling with a firm hand.

"D. A. Sullens frequently wrote verse, and wrote the following to his first grandchild, when latter was two days old:

'I greet you welcome, my grand boy,
May your life be eventful and filled with joy;
May your wisdom enroll you with sages
And your achievements bless following ages.

D.A. Sullens, contd.:

'But troubles will come to my little man,
Then keep your nerve and do the best you can;
Your little troubles put to flight
Strengthen for the greater fight,

'Now, you keep mom and dad on the jump
If you're a block of the old stump;
But some things I would like to know
Why people talk and stare at me so.

'I'm not a menagerie or monkey show,
I want you to understand and know;
I'm not a plaything or a toy,
But just a manly little boy.

'Little man, be just, honest and kind,
Keep your lifeline straight with a pure mind,
And when the stormy billows shall roar,
You will safely sail from shore to shore.

'And when the sands of life have almost run,
You can look back on noble deeds you've done,
With much pleasure and great satisfaction,
Because of justice and honor of every action.

'When you have reached the brink at last,
And the stream of life is past,
Your good deeds will continue to grow -
As the seeds of the farm we sow.'

We also would like to quote here from a letter written to writer of this sketch, by Mrs. Maud Miller, D.A. Sullens' daughter, in regard to the Sullens family cemetery, located on what was formerly part of the Isaac Sullens' farm:

"Before father's (Darius A. Sullens') death, he purchased this burial site to be set aside as a cemetery and also bought a twin stone for Rev. Isaac Sullens and wife. Some few years ago Oscar Sullens (son of D.A. Sullens) placed a concrete marker at the four corners.

"Father told me in his later years he had done these things. As perhaps you know, these graves were on grandfather's land and when the acreage surrounding the cemetery, including the cemetery, passed into other hands, the cemetery had never been taken care of, but just was included in the land sale. I am surely glad he took care of this burial ground with proper legal procedure."

We see, therefore, that the old Sullens burying ground has been set aside permanently as a cemetery.

Let us continue now with history of other Isaac Sullens' children on next page.

Sullens - Part IV.

VII. Mary Ann Sullens.

Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac and Malinda Sullens, was born Jan. 19, 1842. On March 20, 1861, she married William A. Johns; the date and place of his birth are not available. They made their home after marriage on a farm near Calvy Creek, Franklin Co., Mo. for about four years, then moved to a farm near Grubville, Mo., where both lived remainder of their lives, and where most of their children were born. William A. Johns was brother of the Margaret Johns who married Peter Sullens. William died shortly before birth of his youngest child, Mary, on August 5, 1877; Mary was born Sept. 16th. He was buried in small cemetery near Calvy, Mo.

After death of her husband, Mary Johns continued to live on the farm near Grubville with her children. Mary was a small thin woman, probably taking her size from her mother's people, rather than from Sullens. It is said by those who knew both, that Mary Johns' niece, Mr. Lulu Brackman, of Cedar Hill, is very similar in appearance and mannerisms to her aunt Mary Johns. The writer of this sketch can remember meeting Mrs. Johns several times, and recalls her as a small old lady with a very thin face. She died at her home near Grubville May 6, 1932, and was buried in the Fairview Cemetery nearby. Children of Wm. A. and Mary Johns:

1. Chesley Caswell Johns, born Mar. 31, 1862, Calvy, Mo. Married Kate Burgess. Now living in Texas. He worked for government, transporting prisoners to federal prisons, and often when he came through St. Louis on duty, he would have his prisoner locked up there, while he stopped off to visit his mother.
2. Lillie Jane Johns, born Jan. 23, 1864, Calvy, Mo. died Aug. 6, 1866.
3. Bertha Bird Johns, born Mar. 27, 1866, Grubville, Mo., married Clarence Hale April 17, 1890. She died July 20, 1892.
4. Eva Mae Johns, born Mar. 9, 1868, Grubville, Mo. Died Nov. 12, 1879.
5. Caleb Edward Johns, born Feb. 3, 1870, Grubville, Mo. Married Minnie Couch Dec. 25, 1898. ~~Taught-school~~ Living on farm near Piedmont, Mo.
6. William Leslie Johns, born July 3, 1872, Grubville, Mo. Married Emma B. Cole Nov. 17, 1897. Taught school; now Superintendent of public schools at Farmington, Mo. Just this past year at Teachers' Convention in St. Louis, he received honorable recognition for having served 25 years in this position.
7. Hettie Lucila, born Nov. 13, 1874, Grubville, Mo. Did not marry. Taught school until an infection of her leg which left her crippled and cost her many years of great suffering, compelled her to give up teaching. She was cared for in her illness by her younger sister Mary, who with her husband lived at the Johns farm. Hettie died here in May, 1924.
8. Infant daughter born and died Sept. 17, 1876.
9. Mary Eliza Johns, born Sept. 16, 1877, Grubville, Mo. Married Dec. 27, 1896, to Charles Lee. Made their home on Johns farm near Grubville. Mr. Lee taught school and later served as rural letter carrier. When we visited the farm several years ago, he had retired because of poor health. He died about 1938 after many years of poor health. He, too, was interested in the family history, and before his death, had gathered extensive notes on Sullens, Lee, and other pioneer families.

Sullens - Part IV.

VIII. James Sullens.

James, son of Isaac and Malinda Sullens, was born about 1844, exact date unknown. He married twice, first to Eva Pritchett, sister of D.A. Sullens' wife. James had inherited part of land on Big River, which had belonged to his father Isaac, but soon sold his share, to his brother Nathan. James and Eva lived in St. Louis for a time, while he was employed there. James was always known as a good worker when employed by others, but a poor worker, when he attempted to manage farm himself. He was well-educated for one of his time, having attended McKendree College, but for some unknown reason, continually refused to make use of his education either for himself, or in assisting others. James served in Union Army during Civil War. Four children were born to James and Eva Sullens; two died in infancy, and were buried in Sullens cemetery on farm; another, Horace, died when he was about 19, after a horse had kicked him on head, while he was at the Dick Frost farm, near Grubville. Their fourth child, Jerome grew up, but never married. Jerome was born May 15, 1872; his brother Horace in 1874. Jerome in his younger days travelled over almost the entire United States, and sometimes years would pass by, during which relatives would not hear from him. He served in the Spanish-American War. About 1929, he came back to Missouri to live, and a few years later was taken to the Veterans' Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. When it was determined by physicians there that his case was hopeless, he was transferred to the Veterans' Hospital, Outwood, Ky., where he died about 1938.

Eva Sullens died about 1874, in St. Louis, Mo., where she and James were living at time. She also buried in Sullens family cemetery, where her two children who had died in infancy were buried.

After death of his first wife, James came back to Jefferson County, where he again married, to Sarah Boli; they lived for a while on farm which belonged to his sister Elizabeth. One child, James, was born to them, but he died when just about one year old, and was buried in McCormick Cemetery, near Murphy, Mo. About 1903, Sarah Boli Sullens died, and was also buried McCormick Cemetery. James died in fall of year 1911, at home of his nephew E. Sullens of Fenton, Mo. James Sullens buried at McCormick Cemetery, where his second wife and their child also buried.

IX. Fletcher Sullens.

Fletcher, son of Isaac and Malinda Sullens, was born Feb.17, 1846. Married Lida Gilmore, of Jefferson Co., Mo., date of her birth not known. Fletcher's wife, used her influence to get him to sell his farm in Jefferson Co., his share in Isaac Sullens' estate. They then purchased a home in south St. Louis. Mrs. Sullens persuaded Fletcher to have title of this property made in her name, and she later divorced him. After separation, Fletcher went to live on a farm in Miller Co., Mo., where he lived in a small house belonging to owner of farm. The owner of farm became attached to Fletcher, it is said, and he continued to live on this farm until latter part of his life, when he suffered a paralytic stroke, and his sister Jennie brought him to her home, where she cared for him until his death April 8, 1924. He was buried Park Hill Cemetery, Sappington, Mo. Children of Fletcher Sullens::

Fletcher Sullens, contd.

1. Susan B. Sullens, born Oct. 13, 1881, St.Louis, Mo., died May 17, 1887, buried McCormick Cemetery, Jefferson Co., Mo.
2. Thomas Cicero Sullens (known as "Ro") born between 1881 and 1887 St.Louis, Mo. Died when about 15.
3. Bulha M. Sullens, born Sept. 21, 1887, died June 26, 1888, buried McCormick Cemetery.

X. Jane Sullens.

Jane, daughter Isaac and Malinda Sullens, was born Mar. 7, 1848, Jefferson Co. Married George Richard Frost. She sold her share in Isaac Sullens estate, and she and her husband made their home on farm near Grubville, Mo. She or her husband for long period had charge of Post Office at Grubville, Mo. During Republican administration, she, a staunch Republican, was postmistress, while during Democrat rule, Mr. Frost, just as strong Democrat, was the Postmaster. Mrs. Jane Frost was small and thin; Mr. Frost, a large powerful man, loud in voice and laughter. They lived their entire married life at Grubville, dividing their time between the farm and the Post Office at Grubville. She died December, 1929. He was born in 1847, and died in 1931. Both are buried in cemetery at Grubville. Their children:

Wm. Edmond, died at 21, not married. (b.Oct. 6, 1875, d.Feb.5,1896)
Adeline Etta, died infancy.(b. Nov. 3, 1876 died June 1, 1878)
Iva Mae, married first to Geo. Manion. Had one child Esther Mae, who married Russel Judkins. Iva married second to Geo. Wagoner. Six children were born by her second marriage. George and Iva now live at Webster Groves, Mo. (Iva born Sept. 1, 1878.)
Charles, died at five.(b. Nov. 3, 1884, d. May 8, 1887.)
Grace, married Esom Whitworth, now living at St. Clair, Mo. Has 5 children.(b. April 28, 1888.)
Clarence Guy, married Bertha Martin, living on farm which had belonged to Jane and Geo. R. Frost. Has 2 sons.(b.Jan.3, 1892)
Lilly Octavia, born Oct.23 ____, died Aug. 4, 1881)
*

XI. Edmund J. Sullens.

Edmund J., son of Isaac and Malinda Sullens, born about 1850. Did not marry; sold his share in father's estate, went west, settled in Colorado about time many mining claims were being opened there. Out there, he killed a man in line of his duty in name of what law there was in the country at that time. He was placed in jail for short time, but was acquitted and freed of the murder charge. Edmund J. was not heard of by relatives after about 1900, so it was supposed that about this time he died somewhere among strangers and no word of his death was sent to relatives. At time, efforts were made by his sister to trace him in the town where he was last heard from, but neither he, nor any evidence of his death, could be located.

XII. Elizabeth H. Sullens.

Elizabeth H., daughter of Isaac and Malinda Sullens, was born Jan. 24, 1853. Married three times. First to Thomas B. Kyle. He was an orphan, and the exact date of his birth is not known, but it is believed that he was born about 1843. Thomas, along with a brother Andrew, and two sisters were left orphans, and were raised by Mrs. Eliza Gilmore, in Jefferson Co., Mo. Her home was burnt, destroying all family records, so we have no early records on the Kyles.

(*Minnie, dau. of Jane Frost, b. July 22, 1883, died same day.)

Elizabeth Sullens contd.
Elizabeth Sullens Kyle's first marriage, like her two later ones, was far from a happy one. Thomas Kyle drank, and it is said, was possessed of a terrible temper when angered. They made their home part of time on farm, and part in St. Louis, Mo., until Thomas' health became so bad, he was forced to move back to the farm.

During later years of his life, Thomas Kyle became a convert to Baptist Church, and was baptized by Rev. Bittick of Grubville, in Saline Creek, near home of mother of writer. The baptism was attended by a large number of people, and the address by the minister after baptismal rite was delivered in a beautiful walnut grove on home place of writer's mother. After his conversion, Thomas gave up drinking for remainder of his life. For years he was in poor health, and January 18, 1887, he died at his farm. He was buried in Sullens family cemetery. Names of his children will be given shortly.

After death of her first husband, Elizabeth Kyle, married Frank Hoffman, in 1888. This marriage brought much trouble and sorrow to her, and she finally divorced her second husband. One child Carl J. Hoffman was born Oct. 1, 1889, and died June 26, 1890. It was buried in Sullens cemetery.

Elizabeth married a third time, to John Schneider. This marriage, too, was disastrous for her, for he staid only until he had persuaded her to dispose of farm and personal property, then left, never to return. No children were born of this marriage. After Elizabeth was left destitute by her third husband, she was taken in and cared for by her two daughters, Blanche and Linda, who were then grown and employed in St. Louis. After years of unhappiness during her married life, Elizabeth finally at home of her daughters, was given kind and loving care. The last year or two of her life, she suffered great physical pa. in from sciatic rheumatism, but her daughters did all they could to ease her suffering, and she finally died at their home at 4400 Oakland, June 29, 1920, and was buried at Park Hill Cemetery, Sappington, Mo. Her children by first marriage:

1. Lucy Jane Kyle, born July 26, 1873, Jefferson Co. Died Aug. 13, 1873.
2. Malinda Christina, born April 9, 1875, St. Louis, Mo. Died there Oct. 18, 1934. Did not marry, lived most her life at St. Louis. Her obituary will be quoted later.
3. Dessie Florence Kyle, born Sept. 15, 1877, Jefferson Co. Died June. 31, 1878.
4. Andrew Jaynes Kyle, born June 17, 1879, Jefferson Co. Named Andrew for his father's brother; Jaynes for his mother's brother Edmund J. Sullens; his father was greatly overjoyed, it is related, over the birth of Andrew, his first son. Andrew married Mary E. Graham, of Valley Park, Mo. Made their home for some time in St. Louis, until his health became bad, and they were compelled to move to country. Andrew died May, 1938, and was buried Park Hill Cemetery, Sappington, Mo. He left four children: three - Mildred, James, Helen - who live in Maplewood, Mo., and fourth, Richard, makes his home with his aunt, Miss Blanche Kyle.
5. Jessie Eslinger Kyle, born Mar. 8, 1882, St. Louis, Mo. Did not marry. Lived with sisters and mother at 4400 Oakland, St.Louis, where he died July 5, 1916.

Elizabeth H. Sullens, contd.:

6. Blanche Eliza Kyle, born Aug. 13, 1884, Jefferson Co., named Eliza for Mrs. Gilmere who had raised her father. Not married. Has lived in St. Louis, since she was grown. With her sister Malinda, cared for their mother in later years of her life. Blanche and Linda were faithful active members of Wagoner Methodist Church. After Malinda's death, Blanche has continued to live on Oakland Ave.; her nephew Richard now makes his home with her.

As we have worked on this sketch in our family history, the thought often comes to us, that many of later generations have failed somehow to measure up to standard of these pioneer ancestors of ours. But as we read over the words delivered at the funeral of Miss Malinda Kyle, and recall many of her fine qualities, we realize we have here one whom our pioneer ancestors would be proud and happy to claim as one of their own. This gives us hope that not all the fine qualities of this old pioneer family have died out, nor will they in generations to come. We know of no more fitting way to close this sketch in Sullens history, than by quoting the words delivered by the Rev. Newton E. Barrett of Wagoner Methodist Church, at funeral of Miss Malinda Kyle, one of the descendants of Sullens family. So long as her memory lingers with relatives and friends she left behind, they will realize that not all fine qualities of this family passed on with the pioneers of the family. Outline of funeral sermon for Miss Linda Kyle, Oct. 20, 1934:

"The grief of those bereaved of their loved ones can not be beguiled by anything we may say.

Jean Valjean in Victor Hugo's novel, "Les Miserables" as he lies on his deathbed, says to his foster daughter Cosette, 'Weep a little for me; but not too much. I don't want you to have any great sorrows.' So Miss Linda would say to her loved ones.

Someone has said 'All sin is the result of selfishness'. If this be true, and if the converse is true, that in the degree that we avoid selfishness and manifest unselfishness, we conquer sin. Then Sister Linda stands in our memory as one of earth's great Saints. In fact, her very insistence of the interests of others and her absence of consideration for herself, would prompt her to protest against this embarrassing eulogy. She never wished others to think of her or her beauties - only of others needs.

She was a mother to the nephews and nieces, rendered motherless. She gave moral as well as material support to her brother so often beset by misfortune. She devoted herself to her little home, releasing her younger sister for Christian service and outside work.

She suffered more than she ever confessed; always making an effort to hide her pain and weariness from her loved ones. Her keenest suffering, however, was for the pain of others; and her every thought how she might relieve them. Especially, the devastating influence of liquor traffic, so conspicuous just around the corner from her home, filled her with pity for the victims, who often staggered past her door, and with indignation at the inhuman sellers of the poison.

It should be emphasized that all this beauty of character and unselfishness of the soul arose not through mere amiability of temperament, and a fraternal spirit; but all she did, she did in Jesus' name and for His sake. In Him she lived and worked; and in Him she

Elizabeth Sullens, contd.:

died. In His presence she even now dwells, and shall dwell forever.

She was always at the house of worship when she was able, and often when most Christians would have found it impossible to walk to church, she was there. She was always an active supporter of the Pastor, whoever he might be, and however others might find room for criticism. She was a source of constant inspiration to him, and to every worshipper.

So, as Christ was the secret of her radiant life, the stimulus to her constant service for others, and her never failing hope in trouble and at this last extremity we call death, if she could speak to our physical ears, I am sure she would say, 'I now challenge you all to carry on in His name. Believe in Him, and He will hold you safe from grief, and give you His peace'. She left her work unfinished, as does every faithful laborer in the Master's vineyard. Her challenge to those who remain is to continue this work as long as we are left here to labor and trust. And as she has gone on before, one whom we have 'loved and lost awhile', so she calls on us to follow in faith as she walked; and at the last day, to come where the Lord has received her. As we enter, we may believe she will come forth to meet us, to welcome us into the presence of her Lord and ours.' Signed Newton E. Barrett. (Scripture passages read: Deut. 33:27, John 11-25, 26. IICor. 5-1. Psalms 23. John 14:1-6, 15-20 25-27. Rev. 21-2,4. At grave: Is.35-4,10. Rev. 14:13.)

Thus passed one of later generation of Sullens. Her memory will long linger with many relatives and friends, and though she lived a simple humble home life, we are certain that many lives have been made a little finer and more worthwhile by her presence in this world.

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We now bring to a close this sketch in Sullens family history. The bitter cold outside, as we have been writing these closing pages, brings to mind a thought - a comfort to us when we are sometimes inclined to complain of little discomforts and inconveniences which we have to undergo. Let us think for a moment, many of us who live in homes comfortably warm, even though temperature without is much below zero, and contrast our lives today with those of our pioneer ancestors in times of such bitter cold. It took months of hard work and careful planning on the part of the pioneers to prevent actual want and suffering in bitter winter. And even then, they had only a crude log cabin, an open fireplace, to protect them from the elements, a long cold trip often to the nearest source of water, food crudely preserved to feed them, and many other privations and hardships were theirs. As we contrast our lives with theirs, in times of such bitter cold especially, we can not help but thank God for the blessings which He has bestowed upon us in this day and age, even as we thank Him for peace in this land, when we look upon nations in other parts of world either torn by war and hate, or living in constant fear that war will soon come to them too.

Suggested references onf Sullens and other pioneer families associated with them:

Author	Book.
Sullens, David	Recollections of An Old Man
-----	Gen. Of Lewis and Allied FAMilies.
Reynolds, John	History of Illinois
Houck	History of Missouri (3 volumes)
-----	Early Western History with articles by various historians, such as Boone, Peck.
Collins	History of Kentucky
Scharf	History of St. Louis and County
Wherry	Historical Sketch of Old Fee Fee Baptist Church Centennial in 1907 (typ.man.)
-----	Booklet published by Fee Fee Cemetery Assoc.

All of above can be found in library of Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.

We would suggest that those who desire include here some pictures of homes of Isaac Sullens and some of his children. Prints are obtainable at cost (3¢ for Baldwin prints, 4¢ for other makes) from writer. Homes, pictures of which are available:

1. Isaac Sullens (also Da.A. Sullens)
2. Nathan Sullens, his son.
3. Mary Sullens Johns, Isaac's daughter.
4. Jane " Frost, " "
5. Isaac's grand-daughter at site John Sullens' home.

Williams.

The history of the Williams (and also Carter, allied to Williams by marriage) is very difficult to trace due to great number of early pioneer families bearing these names and scarcity of records in pioneer days. Because of this difficulty, we have so far been able to secure but little information on these families, but are presenting here what we have collected to date. We give first an outline of lineage as far as we have been able to trace same:

THOMAS WILLIAMS, married Jemima Carter, both from eastern Tenn. Their children:

Thomas W. (Desc. not known)	John (Desc. not known)	Larkin, m. Mary Sipp.	Malinda, m. Isaac Sullens	Mary, m. Samuel Rudder
		Thomas	Peter	Mary Emma
		Samuel	Sophia	Benjamin
		Jemima	John	
		Mary	Nathan	
			Benjamin B.	
			Darius A.	
			Mary A.	
			James	
			Fletcher	
			Jane	
			Edmund J.	
			Elizabeth	

Thomas Williams, first of our line whom we have been able to trace, was probably born in eastern Tennessee. We do not know from what country in Europe our line of Williams came originally, but Mr. George Williams of Valley Park, Mo., said he had always heard them spoken of as Pennsylvania Dutch. Thomas Williams married Miss Jemima Carter. Her family, too, is hard to trace due to common name. She was born in Greene Co., Tenn., date not known. Already in early days, there were many Carters and Williams in this section of Tennessee; so, for this reason, we have not as yet been able to trace our line of Carters and Williams beyond this point. Thomas Williams and Jemima Carter were probably married shortly after year 1800, as we have record of births on two of their children - Larkin in 1805 and Malinda in 1808. Figuring they were each about twenty at their marriage, we can estimate that Thomas Williams and Jemima Carter were born about 1780, or a few years earlier. We have no information on life of Thomas and Jemima Williams in Tennessee. We are quite certain that all of their children were born there. In the year 1819, when their son Larkin was 14, they settled in Missouri in St. Louis County, between Fenton and Valley Park. The exact location of their home we do not know, but it was somewhere in Meramec valley, near these two towns.

Scharf, in History of St. Louis County, speaks of a Thomas Williams as first local preacher at Fenton M.E. Church. This may have been our ancestor Thomas Williams, as his daughter Malinda married Isaac Sullens, who was very active in organization of one of first Methodist churches in that section of country. Scharf also gives Thomas Williams and George Sipp as early settlers in Bonhomme Township, St. Louis Co., Mo.

Williams.

None of living descendants of Thomas and Jemima Williams can recall any stories of them. Neither can we locate any other information from early histories. The date and place of their deaths is not known. There is an old Williams family cemetery on the Larkin Williams farm, and they may have been buried here, but their graves are not marked. The children of Thomas and Jemima Williams, whom we have so far been able to trace:

(L) Thomas Wilkinson Williams. We have no record of his birth, marriage, or the date of his death. The writer learned of this son from her mother, who recalled seeing a clipping in possession of her father (John Sullens) which told of sudden death of this Williams. The clipping told of the death of Thomas Wilkinson Williams, who had served for many years as sheriff of a county in western Missouri, but who at time of death, had retired to the farm. Thomas had been accidentally killed by his horse running away and dragging him. The article referred to him as son of Thomas and Jemima Williams. Mr. George Williams, who is now living on old Larkin Williams farm in St. Louis County, tells us that there were two brothers of Larkin Williams, John and Thomas, who left St. Louis County and went to Crawford Co., Mo., to live. This information checks with clipping recalled by writer's mother. We have no other information on Thomas W. Williams. Because of common name, it would be hard to trace his descendants, but an attempt will be made at some future date.

(2) John - the only knowledge we have of this son is from statement by Mr. George Williams that John and brother Thomas left St.Louis County, and settled in Crawford Co., Mo. Of his birth, marriage, death, or descendants, we have no record.

(3) Larkin Williams, born in eastern Tenn., Aug. 28,1805. When 14, in the year 1819, he with parents, brothers and sisters, came to St.Louis Co., Mo., to live. Larkin Williams married Mary Sipp, who was born Oct. 1, 1809. She was member of an early Missouri family also. Larkin Williams made his home on a farm in Meramec River valley, between Fenton and Valley Park, Mo. The county road which passes the farm has been named Larkin Williams Road. The school in that district has also been called the Larkin Williams School. For many years, the school building stood on a portion of the old Larkin Williams farm, but recently a new building has been erected on a location nearer Valley Park, but school still bears same name. The Williams leaned to the side of the South during Civil War. As evidenced by naming of road and school for him, Larkin Williams was prominent and active in civic, school, and church work in his community. He and many of his descendants were active in one of earliest Methodist congregations in that section of country, near Fenton.

Larkin Williams died at his farm home in 1887, at age of 82. He was buried in family cemetery on his farm. His grandson George Williams now lives on the farm. The children of Larkin and Mary Williams: 1. Thomas, married Mary E. Pritchett, their children Julia M. Billups, Myra, and Mattie. 2. Samuel, father of George Williams. 3. Jemima. 4. Mary, died Dec. 5, 1847, age 8.

The Larkin Williams farm contained 300 acres, and was divided among his children after his death. His grandson George Williams, makes his home on a part of the Larkin Williams farm, containing

about 160 acres. Records copied from family cemetery there:
Mary E. Williams, born Dec. 2, 1850, died Jan.8, 1923, wife of Sam B. Williams.
Sam B. Williams, died July 31, 1907, age 74 years. Their son James A. Williams died Jan. 12, 1882, age 14 months. Mary daughter of Larkin Williams died Dec. 5, 1847, age 8 yrs.

Larkin Williams was one of the charter members of the Fenton Chapter of the Masonic Lodge, which was organized in 1868 (From Scharf History of St. Louis Co.).

(4) Malinda Williams born Greene Co., Tenn., Dec.23, 1808. Married Isaac Sullens, who was born St.Louis Co., Mo. Jan27,1810. Made their home in Jefferson Co., a few miles west of Fenton. Malinda, like many of Williams, was small in stature, and was said by those who recall her, to have been humble and sincerely religious. She and her husband very active in organization of a Methodist congregation near Fenton, Mo. A cape which Malinda wore when she attended Sunday prayer meetings with her husband now in possession of her grand-daughter Miss Blanche Kyle of St. Louis.

More about Isaac and Malinda Sullens may be found in Sullens sketch, under Isaac Sullens, page 31. Malinda was mother of 12 children, eleven of whom reached maturity. After death of her husband in 1870, Malinda continued to live at Isaac Sullens farm until her death June 2, 1876. She was buried with her husband in Sullens family cemetery, Jefferson Co. A list of her children may be found in Isaac Sullens' history.

(5) Mary Williams, born eastern Tenn., date not known. Married Samuel Rudder of St. Louis Co., Mo., where they made their home after their marriage. He was member of an old family well-known for many years in St. Louis County history. He, like many of the Williams family, was active and well-known in church and community affairs. The date of death of Samuel or Mary Rudder is not known at this time. We know of two of their children, but there may have been others, and if we trace these later, will include their names in this sketch. Mary Emma Rudder, daughter of Sam and Mary Rudder, married a McCormick. Her daughter Mrs. McCormick Bowles, resided at Maplewood, Mo., until her death this year (1941). Benjamin Rudder and his wife Mary J., are both buried in cemetery behind church, M.E., at Fenton, Mo. He was a son of Samuel and Mary Rudder. He died in 1876, at age of 41, and his wife in 1884, at age of 44. Their children: Fenton Rudder, Benjamin Rudder, owners of large farms near Fenton, and prominent for years in St. Louis County; a daughter Mrs. James Baker, of Fenton, Mo.

Many of the descendants of Samuel and Mary Williams Rudder have been prominent and active for years in church, school, and civic affairs of their section of St.Louis County.

Hildebrand - Part I.

Includes records of early Hildebrands, through John, first Hildebrand to settle in Missouri.

In these times when so much is heard of undesirable foreign forces working within to undermine our great democratic country, it is a relief to turn for a while from the troubled present to the past to study these early pioneers, who soon after leaving their native lands in old world, seem to have taken on a new nationality, and become truly a part of the new land they settled. As we read of dangerous foreign influences threatening our country from within, it seems unfortunate that so many of those who have emigrated to this country, since time of our pioneers, have failed to leave behind readily customs and ideals of the old world, to take on those of the new, as did these pioneers. The secret of what inspired these people to cast off readily customs and ideals of the land they left, is something we of this day can not fathom, but it is within power of all of us, to turn for a while from the troubled present, live in the past, by studying these pioneers, their struggles and hardships. In so doing, we can arouse within ourselves, a new sense of pride and patriotism, a new courage and will to fight the forces threatening our land, a resolve to preserve this a land of freedom and opportunity which our forefathers made.

All should find inspiration in a study of lives of these early pioneers, but particularly those of us living today, who have the privilege of claiming as our own, ancestors so brave, so willing to face hardship, suffering, and even death, to conquer the wilderness, should think deeply on these things, and resolve that the sacrifice they made will not be in vain, and that this land will ever remain what they meant it to be - a land of justice, freedom, and opportunity. Perhaps the best means to accomplish this, and one within reach of everyone of us, is to make our own lives clean, and fine, and such a life will ever shine before others as an example and inspiration, and a reminder of our pioneer ancestors, and the great sacrifices they made for our land. A nation in which many lead such fine lives will ever live and be great, and be always an inspiration and hope for other nations of the world.

A great heritage and trust have these early pioneers placed in all people living in our land today, and particularly in those who claim as their own ancestors these brave sacrificing people. And how can we receive inspiration and guidance from these pioneers, except that we take time to study them? So, we now direct attention to one of the earliest pioneer families in our own state of Missouri, the Hildebrands, who settled here in the early 1770's.

The name Hildebrand literally suggests adventure. It is translated from the original German as signifying "flaming hero", and during the centuries that have passed since origin of name, many of family have lived up to the meaning of the name, which in itself suggests adventure.

An interesting account of the family in earlier centuries in Germany is to be found in the introduction to the Autobiography of Sam Hildebrand (on file at MHS), and we would refer those interested in early history of family to this book, and also to other books dealing in history of German nobility. We will attempt to

note here some especially interesting things pertaining to family, since origin of the name in the ninth century.

Born under name that itself suggests adventure, many of the Hildebrands from time of origin of name, down through the centuries, sought and found the adventure suggested by their very name. Old German literature has preserved for us a poem, telling of a great battle between Diedrich Hildebrand, first of the name and father of all the Hildebrands, and his son. We would like much to quote here the poem describing the encounter, but as poem is very long, we must be content to refer reader who might be desirous of reading same, to the introduction to Sam's Autobiography. Suffice it to say here, that from the poem we can see that both father and son were heroes, and entirely worthy to be the first to bear the name, which means "flaming hero."

So this "father Abraham" of the Hildebrands and his son found their adventure, and on down through the centuries, other of name have also found their adventure. There was Pope Gregory VII, who was a Hildebrand, and is said to have belonged to same German family of Hildebrands, whose descendants came to settle in Missouri. His name is always given a very prominent place in any history of the Popes, he being one of the most noted of them. Other Hildebrands also were prominent in German history, among them, George Hildebrand, a famous physician, born Hanover, Ger., June 5, 1764, died March 23, 1816; Ferdinand T. Hildebrand, born June 2, 1804, a renowned painter, who visited Italy to view paintings of masters, travelled through Netherlands. Those interested in this phase of the family history can no doubt find others of renown through research of books in geneaological libraries, dealing with history of early German nobility.

We have not a record of complete lineage of the Hildebrands, prior to the first one to leave his native land to come to new world. We have our lineage traced only to Peter Hildebrand, who was born in year 1655, in Hanover, Germany. This ancestor of ours sought and found the adventure implied by his name, as did many others of the name, down through the ages. He was the youngest son of a German nobleman. His father died when he was a boy, and he was educated at a military school. His elder brother had inherited the estate and title of the father, and the younger Hildebrand, vexed at the cold treatment given him by the older brother, resolved to leave the fatherland and emigrate to the new world. He, with his wife and three children, crossed the ocean, settled first in New Amsterdam, and three years later moved on to Pennsylvania.

The information given in Autobiography introduction is somewhat confusing at this point on the Hildebrand lineage. The date of the death of Peter, first of the Hildebrands to settle in America, is not given. One of Peter's sons was Jacob, who was born 1680, and computing from information given in above book, died about 1697. The same book gives the name of the second son of Peter Hildebrand, also as Jacob. Whether another son was born and named Jacob after death of first, or whether name of second son as listed in book is in error, we do not know. There was a third child, but his name is not known.

The second son, also referred to as Jacob, was born 1705, and he, true to the name he bore, was fond of adventure. He once escaped from Miami Indians by plunging into the Ohio River, and concealing himself under a drift of floating logs. Jacob joined expedition against Indians under Lieut. Ward, who erected fort now called Pittsburg. Jacob was killed in 1754, in a vain attempt to hold the fort during an attack of the French and Indians under Contrecoeur.

The next of the Hildebrands was John, son of above Jacob, who was killed at Pittsburg in 1754. John was born in Pennsylvania in 1733, and was 21 at time of death of his father. In John, we find another Hildebrand who loved adventure, and pushed ever forward into wilderness of the new country, seemingly without fear for danger of any kind. In 1754, he joined a party composed of James McBride and others, went down Ohio River in a canoe, reached the Kentucky River, then turned back to Pittsburg. In 1770, he set out with his wife and two boys, on a flat boat built by himself on the banks of the river, and bountifully stocked with provisions. As they travelled down the Ohio River, they kept as far from the shore as possible, to avoid Indian danger, and never landed but once, then to pass around shoals. On reaching the Mississippi, he spent more than a week in ascending that river to gain a proper point for crossing. Here, at St. Genevieve, on western side of the Mississippi River, he landed about 1770, being one of the earliest emigrants from the colonies to settle west of the Mississippi.

This story of the emigration of John Hildebrand and family to the Louisiana Territory, as given in the introduction to Sam Hildebrand Autobiography, checks with data given in Houck's History of Missouri, where we are told "The oldest American settlement in Upper Louisiana, was on the Meramec, by John Hildebrand. The name Hildebrand, twisted into Albrane, by Spanish officials, is found in the old archives as early as 1770. The Hildebrands, came from Monongahela Co., Pa., and were German, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Mc Courtney. Some of them were at Fort Jefferson, and from there, in 1782 came to Upper Louisiana, where a member of the family had settled before that period."

Ever loving adventure and the wilderness, John Hildebrand soon decided that the country at St. Genevieve was too thickly settled for him, and moved back into wilderness 40 miles, to the mouth of Saline Creek at the Meramec River, where he cleared land and built a cabin for himself and family. Practically all historians give John Hildebrand the credit for being one of the earliest colonial settler in what later became the state of Missouri, and the earliest colonial settler in Jefferson County. Most historians give 1774 as the year John Hildebrand cleared land and built his cabin at the mouth of Saline Creek. We have been fortunate in locating in Missouri Historical Review, v.1, p. 278, copy of concession confirming this tract of land to John Hildebrand, which concession we now quote:

"We, Don Fernando de Leyba, Captain in Regiment of Louisiana, Commander in Chief and Lieut. Governor, etc.

"On the demand of John Albrane, who has represented to us in his petition that he had come over from the American side in order to

fix his residence on this side, and become a subject of His Catholic Majesty, provided we receive him as such; that he wished to cultivate the soil and form a permanent establishment, and supplicates us to grant to him a title of concession of 8 arpents of land in width by 40 arpents in length, situated at about 4 leagues from the mouth of the Meramec River on the right side of the said river in descending the stream and at 1/2 a league from the banks of said river. Through the said 8 arpents in width passes a bayou or branch, which having run through the land of John Sanders, crosses this said tract from one end to the other. The two extremities of said land run north and south and the two sides east and west; and having offered to take the oath of fidelity to His Catholic Majesty, and declaring that he was of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, therefore the said Albrane has sworn to be faithful to the King and to his government, we have granted and do grant to him in fee simple, as well as to his heirs and assigns, the 8 arpents of land in width by 40 arpents in length, in all their extent of length and width, such and according as they are designated in his said petition, which we have returned to him on condition to establish himself thereon and improve the said land in one year from this date under pain to have same reunited to the King's domain and re-granted. And the said land to be liable to the public charges and others which may please His Majesty to impose, forbidding any person, of whatever his rank may be, to trouble, said John Albrane in his present grant, and cause him any damage, under pain of punishment.
"Given in St. Louis Nov. 24, 1779, Fernando de Leyba, truly translated St. Louis April 3, 1833 Julius de Mun, T.B.C."
Notes: Hildebrand (called John Albrane) settled on land in 1774, but concession was not confirmed by Spanish Government until 1779. Bayou referred to in concession is Saline Creek. Hildebrand sold land to Thomas Tyler in 1788, who in turn conveyed it to Jacques Clamorgan, deed Sept. 17, 1791.
Evidence re this tract of land given before Board of Land Commissioners in 1808:
"Peter Chouteau sworn says that John Hildebrand inhabited and cultivated the land claimed in 1774, that he found him still inhabiting and cultivating the said land in 1780, when deponent, by order of the Lieut. Governor went out on the premises to warn said Hildebrand to abandon same on account of Indian depredations."
This order was obeyed by Hildebrand, as well as by all other inhabitants of Meramec Settlement.

John Hildebrand, we do not doubt, found satisfaction and happiness in his home in the wilderness. But his happiness was short-lived. To see what brought it to an early close, we should turn now to some interesting history of the Louisiana Territory at this time. We quote now from notes of historian James B. Musick, in connection with his forthcoming book "St. Louis as a Fortified Town."
****"Spain entered the war against England in alliance with America's ally, France, on July 17, 1779. Almost immediately the British at Detroit planned to sweep down upon this village (referring to St. Louis) from Mackinac, take it, Cahokia, Kaskaskia and St. Genevieve, and sweep on down the Mississippi to take Nat-

chez and effect a junction with British troops that were to attack New Orleans.
"Persistent rumors of the plan reached St. Louis and the Illinois. Pierre Prevost and John Conn, each Cahokia traders, sent or brought reports. They were confirmed by Mme. Honore, wife of a European Frenchman who was being permitted to return to France by way of New Orleans from Mackinan. Gov. de Leyba hurried into action. He blew up the useless Fort Prince Charles at the mouth of the Missouri, and brought its cannon into St. Louis. He sent Auguste and Pierre Chouteau scurrying around the backland settlements with orders to the settlers to bring their families and come into the village at once for safety. He ordered Don Francisco Cartabona, Lieutenant, at St. Genevieve, to bring his 65 soldiers and militiamen to St. Louis' aid. Clark was summoned from Fort Jefferson at the mouth of the Ohio, and while he went for reinforcements he sent Col. John Montgomery with Virginia troops and volunteers from Kaskaskia to Cahokia's relief. He would, himself, come later. De Leyba immeidately erected fortifications.****"
(Note: The attack by British was unsuccessful, and village of St. Louis and other settlements in Louisiana saved.)

John Hildebrand was one of these settlers contacted and warned by Pierre Chouteau. Heeding the timely warning by Chouteau, Hildebrand and his family left their cabin and returned to the settlement at St. Genevieve. What became of John Hildebrand after he returned to the settlement, early histories do not tell us. We note in Reynolds History of Illinois that a John Hiltebrand was entitled to land grant in Illinois, for cultivating land in Illinois prior to 1788. Whether this John Hildebrand mentioned by Reynolds is the same one who settled in Missouri in 1774, we do not know. It is possible that after returning to St. Genevieve in 1780, he may have settled for a time in Illinois, and aided soldiers stationed there.

Early histories do not tell us where John Hildebrand lived later days of his life, or where and when he died. We note from the Missouri Historical Review quoted earlier in our sketch that in 1788 he sold his land at Meramec River and Saline Creek to Thomas Tyler, another early settler, who came to Jefferson County near the time and place that John Hildebrand did. Thomas Tyler in turn, in 1791, conveyed the former Hildebrand homestead to Jacques Clamorgan. Other early settlers in vicinity of the John Hildebrand place were John Cummings, Romain, Boli, latter settling on Romain Creek in year 1788.

It seems strange that early Missouri history should be silent on latter part of life and death of one mentioned so often as one of earliest colonial settlers, but nevertheless, the writer, searching through numerous possible sources of information on the subject, has not been able to secure any details on latter part of his life, or where or when he died. The only clew we have as to where he lived in later years of his life is property deed A-514, Oct. 6, 1807, filed at St. Louis, Mo., which covers the transfer of land by John Hildebrand and wife Margaret to Jonathan Hildebrand. This deed we now quote:

" Know all men by these presents that we, John Hildebrand and Margaret, his wife, of Upper Louisiana, have for and in consideration of the sum of $400 to us in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged before the selling and delivering of these presents, granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents, do grant, bargain, and sell, unto Jonathan Hildebrand of the aforesaid place, and all of the district of St. Louis, to him, his heirs and assigns, all the rights, title, claim, demand, or interest which we jointly or separately have in and to a certain tract of land, containing 400 arpents, granted by Zeno Trudo in year 1799, and surveyed by William Russell, the 23rd of January, 1806, and situated as follows, viz.: Beginning at a huckleberry and elmn on the northeast branch of the Negro fork of the Meramec River, running thence due north 162 poles to an elm and mulberry, then east 210 poles to an ash and black oak, passing through a small lake in 80 rising hill in 120, thence south 181 poles to a chinkapin oak and cedar on crossing a small branch in 155, thence down on the Negro Fork of the Meramec River to the beginning, which tract or parcel of land as above described, we do hereby warrant, and defend from all manner of person or persons unto the said Jonathan Hildebrand to him, his heirs and assigns forever. "In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hand and affixed our seals this 11th day of July, 1807." (John and Margaret Hildebrand made their mark. Isaac Herrington and Thomas Williams, wittnesses. Recorded Oct. 19, 1807. Negro Fork of Meramec River was name given to Big River in early days.)

John Hildebrand's sons, Peter and Jonathan, both settled on Big River, near present town of Cedar Hill, Mo. From this fact and from the information contained in above deed, it seems quite probable that in later years John Hildebrand settled out in Big River valley, near where his sons, Jonathan and Peter, also lived. In year 1840, Jonathan Hildebrand sold this land to Claiborn Thomas - summary of Deed E-361, filed at Hillsboro, 1840: Jonathan Hildebrand sells 400 arpens land to Claiborn Thomas, land conferred to John Hildebrand, who conveyed it to Jonathan.

With his great love for adventure and the wilderness, we do not think it probable that John Hildebrand remained very long at the settlement of St. Genevieve, after he was driven there by Indian danger in 1780. If he lived long thereafter, we feel sure he soon ventured into wilderness again, cleared new land, and built another cabin. This conclusion is borne out by statement made by his granddaughter Mrs. McCourtney, as recorded in Draper's Notes:

"John Hildebrand had previously, from fear of Indians, left the county, and moved down the river to Natchez, where he had a couple of daughters married - perhaps had gone there with their husbands when Fort Jefferson was abandoned. Several years after, John H. moved back to Missouri, and died about 1810 on his old place which he had re-settled."

(Writer's note: John Hildebrand did not go back to place he settled at Saline Cr, and Meramec in 1774; property records show that he sold this land. See page 59.) Therefore, place he went back to, according to Mrs. McCourtney, was in different location, probably in Big River valley, near where his sons were located.

All these facts, combined with our knowledge and understanding of John Hildebrand and his family, lead us to conclude that in later days of his life he re-settled in Jefferson County, this time on Big RIVer, near present town Cedar Hill, where his sons Peter and Jonathan had also settled at an early date. Here, we are certain, he spent remainder of his days. According to information given historian Draper by John's grand-daughter Mrs. McCourtney, John Hildebrand died about 1810. He, very likely, was buried in an old Hildebrand Cemetery located in early days near Cedar Hill, Mo. More information on this particular cemetery will be given later. We have no record of death of John Hildebrand's wife Margaret. Her signature appeared on property deed above quoted, year 1807; so, at this date, she was still living.

This closes record of John Hildebrand, one of earliest colonial settlers in Missouri, and the first settler in Jefferson County. His children of whom we have record - there were probably others but we have no records on them (Mrs. McCourtney speaks of a couple of married daughters at Natchez; we do not know their names, nor do we have any records on them):

I. Peter Hildebrand, born 1758.
II. Jonathan Hildebrand, born 1762.

Their records will now be given under Part II, Hildebrand history.

Hildebrand - Part II.
Which includes records of Peter and Jonathan, sons of John Hildebrand, whose record was given in Part I.

I. Peter Hildebrand.

Peter, son of John and Margaret Hildebrand, was born in 1758, Monongahela Co., Pa. Married Maria Garla (Garlock). Journeyed down Ohio River with his father John, but did not, to best of our knowledge, come to Missouri until about 1780. Instead, it seems he spent some time at Fort Jefferson prior to closing of that fort. In this connection, we quote from information supplied historian Draper by Peter's daughter Mrs. Elizabeth McCourtney:

"Her father Peter Hildebrand and mother Mary Gadock, were Pennsylvania Germans. Their uncle (It seems this should read father - John H. was father of Peter, according to early history) John Hildebrandt, resided on the Monongahela - and (I think emigrated to the Falls of Ohio in 1779). Early settler at the Iron Banks - Fort Jefferson and there had a severe time - sickness - scanty supply of food - and Indians watching them all the time. In the fall of 1780, James and Moses Hildebrandt, sons of Peter - the youngest 8 or 10 years old, were out a short distance from the fort after grapes; the Indians caught and tomahawked little Mosses, while James several years older, escaped by his fleetness.

"When Fort Jefferson was abandoned, the Hildebrandts, probably went first to Illinois and in 1782, got a Spanish settlement grant, and settled in Missouri. Peter on the southern bank of Big River of

Meramec, about ten or twelve miles above its mouth, and four miles above big SPring, in now Jefferson County, and his brother John (Jonathan) on the northern bank of the same stream half a mile below. It was in a nice bottom region."

So, we see how Peter Hildebrand, true to meaning of name he bore, and loving adventure and wilderness, like many of his people before him, braved perils of wilderness and Indians, who were particularly troublesome a t that time, and set out into the unsettled country to clear new land build his home. He chose a spot rich both as to soil and beauty of scenery. The tract of land he settled was located on Big River, opposite the mill now known as the Cedar Hill mill. From the Missouri Historical Review (v.1,p.141), we learn that there Peter Hildebrand cleared the first land and built the first cabin in the Big River valley. He was the first settler in the Big River valley, as his father before him had been the first settler of Jefferson County. We would suggest that those, who so desire, include here snapshot of scene where the Hildebrands settled on Big River in early days.

The satisfaction and joy, which we do not doubt, Peter Hildebrand found in his new home in the wilderness, was indeed very short-lived, for in year 1784, Peter met his death at the hand of Indians. He was killed a short distance below present town Cedar Hill, on Big River - tradition gives as exact spot, the corner of Radecker's pasture. We quote account of his death as given to historian Draper by his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth McCourtney:

"In Aug., 1784, while Peter H. took his gun and tomahawk and went hunting his horses, and nearly two miles below his cabin, when a gun fired and killed him. His horse which he rode at the time, came home with its saddle. One of his elder sons was sent some 15 miles to what was afterwards known as Morgan's Lick, on Saline Creek, 4 or 5 miles above the mouth of the Meramec, the nearest settlement, where one Morgan, Wm. Gorman, Wm. Ballu (latter full of fun and mischief - he subsequently settled on Big River and died there at a good old age) and probably a few other American settlers resided. The few men there came to Hildebrandts, and went to the region where the report of the gun was heard, and found the body of poor Hildebrandt without difficulty. It was not stripped nor scalped; they buried it on the spot.***It was Osages who killed Peter Hildebrandt. The Indians who did the mischief were apprehended and imprisoned awhile in St.Louis, and then liberated. There was a rude fort around Peter Hildebrandt's house."

Of Peter Hildebrand's widow, former Maria Garla (Garlock), we quote Draper's Notes, information supplied by Peter's daughter:
"After Peter Hildebrandt's death, Mrs. Hildebrandt continued to live there; and about 1786, she married Robert Owens, from Maryland - he could talk French and was intimate with the French people, and probably lived at Vicede Poche (Carondelet), where Jacob Schultz, an American resided. Owens was a shoemaker by trade - ever after a farmer, except to make an occasional pair of shoes.
"About 1790, Owens, from Indian dangers, moved to settle Owens' Station, where Adam Martin, Thomas Henry, Wm. Hooper, Jacob Lurtz, and Wm. Clark, and families, joined Owens in forting. Owens remained there some two years or more, when he removed to Big River, Jefferson Co., Mo. Died there in 1829, at a good old age, and Mrs. Owens died there about 1840, about 90 years of age. They had no children by this marriage."

So we have the account of latter part of life and death of Peter Hildebrand's widow, as told by her daughter Elizabeth McCourtney. We have knowledge of six children born to Peter Hildebrand and Maria Garla:

1. Moses	3. Isaac	5. Abraham
2. James	4. David	6. Betsy (Elizabeth).

Their records will be made subject of Part III, immediately following history of Jonathan, brother of Peter Hildebrand.

II. Jonathan Hildebrand.

Jonathan Hildebrand born 1762, Monongahela Co., Penna. Emigrated down Ohio River with his father John about 1770. Probably at Fort Jefferson with his brother Peter until that fort abandoned. Then to Missouri, 1782. Married Sally, daughter of Jacob Wickerham (information from Property deed V-214, Dec. 24, 1834, disposing of portion of estate of Jacob Wickerham.) Wickerhams were also among very early settlers in Louisiana Territory, and prominent in early days here. We note in Houck's History of Missouri that Jacob Wickerham bought land on the north side of Meramec River in 1796. We do not know date of birth of Jonathan Hildebrand's wife; she was probably born in Missouri.

Houck, in History of Missouri, states that Jonathan Hildebrand settled in Missouri in 1799. A history of Jefferson County gives Jonathan as one of early settlers of that county at Maddox Mill (now Cedar Hill mill.) From these various bits of information, we can conclude that Jonathan Hildebrand settled on Big River about 1800, at what is now known as Cedar Hill.

In an early history of Jefferson County, it is stated that Jonathan Hildebrand was appointed Commissioner of Schools in 1821. We quote now a brief summary of property deeds in which Jonathan Hildebrand is mentioned:

C-471 (filed at St.Louis, Mo.) Jonathan Hildebrand sells land on Little Rock Creek, 240 a., to Mathias Brinley. Dec. 13,1811.
V-214 (filed at St.Louis, Mo.) Jonathan Hildebrand and wife Sally sell their portion in Wickerham estate, along with other heirs.
B-234 (filed at Hillsboro, Mo.) Dec., 1824. Jonathan Hildebrand buys land at Sheriff's Sale.

Hildebrand - Part II.

Jonathan H.:

I-190 (filed at Hillsboro, Mo.) Jonathan Hildebrand and wife Sarah sell land to T.H. Maddox $30 - original grant, 1848.

I-378 (filed at Hillsboro, Mo.) 1849: Jonathan Hildebrand and wife Sarah sell land to T.H.Maddox. 340 acres (cemetery excepted) $1203. - original grant.

E-361 (filed at Hillsboro, Mo.) 1840 Jonathan Hildebrand sells land to Claiborn Thomas, $237.13, 400 arp., conferred to John Hildebrand, who conveyed it to Jonathan.

E-412 (filed at Hillsboro, Mo.) 1840 Jonathan Hildebrand and wife Sarah, along with other Wickerham heirs, dispose part of estate of Jacob Wickerham.

Property deed I-378, in 1849, in which Jonathan Hildebrand sold land to T. H. Maddox, is the last mention we have of Jonathan Hildebrand. Inasmuch as he was then nearing the age of ninety, it is likely that he died shortly thereafter, but we have no record of exact date of his death, or place. We feel certain that he died at the settlement on Big River, now known as Cedar Hill, where he had lived most of his life. We do not have any record of place of date of death of his wife Sarah (or Sally). Records on some of their descendants follow those of Peter Hildebrand descendants in Part III.

Before going into history of next generation of Hildebrands, we would like to speak here of a discovery which very recently was called to attention of writer. It will be noted above in Deed I-378, that Jonathan Hildebrand and wife disposed of land, an original grant to him, to T. H. Maddox. The sale excepted a cemetery. A cousin of writer who lives in this vicinity, just the past week told her of a very old private cemetery, located on bank of Big River, on land which had belonged to the Hildebrands in early times, which cemetery had been partly washed away, as the river in passing years had altered its course. Within the last few years, the people who had built homes on land which had been a part of the Hildebrand estate, in excavating for a cistern on their land, unearthed an old coffin. This coffin had probably laid there for many years, as practically all the remains of body had gone, only a few ornaments from the clothing remaining in coffin. Those who have lived in the vicinity long, say this coffin was found in what had been a very old Hildebrand cemetery. We feel sure that in this old cemetery were enterred manyof the earliest Hildebrands, among them, no doubt, John Hildebrand, first settler of Jefferson County, his son Jonathan, his family, and other Hildebrands who lived here in early days. The Hildebrands sold the land adjoining the cemetery to T. H. Maddox, who in early days operated a mill on Big River, then called the Maddox Mill, now known as the Cedar Hill mill.

We continue now with Part III, which includes records of descendants of Peter and Jonathan Hildebrand.

Hildebrand - Part III.

Children of Peter Hildebrand, whose record given in Part II:

1. Moses, son of Peter Hildebrand, born about 1774. When still small, killed by Indians at Fort Jefferson, fall 1780 (See p.62).

Peter Hildebrand children, contd.:

2. James, born about 1772. Escaped by his fleetness from Indians in 1780, when brother Moses was killed. Did not come to Missouri with father - remained in Illinois, and married. About 1790, when moving to Missouri on boat - probably with other families - himself, wife, two children killed by Shawnee Indians.

ROMAN NUMERALS WILL BE USED TO DESIGNATE REMAINDER OF PETER HILDEBRAND CHILDREN.

III. Isaac Hildebrand.

Issac, son of Peter Hildebrand and Maria Garla (Garlock) was born about 1779, probably while his family was living at FORT Jefferson. Came to Missouri with his parents in 1782. We have secured a record of marriage of Isaac, from Collett's Register of St. Charles Marriages, from which we now quote:

"Mar. 3, 1800. Isaac Hildebrand, son of Peter Hildebrand and Maria Garla, of St. Ferdinand. Free thinker, married to Marguerite House, daughter of Adam House and Anna Wheat of Merimac River, near to St. Louis. Anglican. Witt.: Mrs. Thomas Halfpenny, Wm. Clark, Joshua McDonald, John Chitwood, Robert Owens."

Marguerite was a daughter of Adam House, oneof early colonial settlers here, and inasmuch as the Houses were related to the Hildebrand family by marriage, and also were closely associated with them in early times, it would seem worthwhile to take time here to give some interesting information on the House family in Missouri.

HOUSE FAMILY.

From another marriage record on a David Hildebrand (to be quoted later), we learn Adam House was a native of Virginia, Protestant, and that he married Anna Wheat. From Houck's Spanish Regime in Missouri (at MHS), we note Adam House took oath of allegiance at New Madrid in 1789. From Missouri Historical Review, we note James Head built a cabin at the big spring known as House's Spring (and for which House Springs, Jefferson Co., Mo. was named,) in 1795, on Spanish Grant #680. Head moved away in 1796, when Adam House moved into the cabin at spring, and lived there with his family until the year 1800, when he was killed by the Osage Indians. House and one son were instantly killed, while another son, badly wounded, managed to reach Kimmswick, and give alarm. A company of settlers with Wm. Moss as Captain was organized. They overtook the Indians, who were of the Osage tribe, on Indian Creek, Washington County, defeated them, killing many and driving others away. We quote now report of this incident of death of Adam House, as given by Commander Pierre de Treget (taken from Billon's Annals of St. Louis at MHS):

Massacre of House family on the waters of the Meramec River by Indians in 1800:

"I, Pierre Treget, commandant at Carondelet, pursuant to orders from Don Carlos D. Delassus, commandant at St. Louis, repaired to Renault Forks, with the few militia men I could assemble, in pursuit of Indians; on reaching the place, I found an old man dead, head cut off, and laid at his side, scalps taken and body full of wounds from musket shots and a few paces off a boy of eight or nine years, head cut off and lying near him, face smeared with blood, with a small piece of maple sugar in his mouth, no wound on

House family, contd.:

his body, from either musket or knife, a dead cow, one horn carried off, dead calf, head cut off, beds in house cut to pieces, utensils broken, and strewed about the house.

"Ascertained the murder had been committed by the Osages, buried the bodies, not known at the time.

Carondelet, Mar. 19, 1800 - Pierre de Treget."

Renault's Forks, March 25, 1800.

"I, Paschal Leon Cerre, Ensign of Militia, repaired to the above place by order of the Governor where I ascertained that the persons killed were Adam House and Jacob House, his son, from his son John, 14 years of age, who escaped wounded by a musket shot, and finding no will in the house to ascertain his disposition of property, I appointed as wittness to the inventory of his effects John Cummings and Joshua McDonald. I appointed guardian of the minors, Betsy, John, and Peggy House, Mr. Robert Owens of Marais des Liards (Owens Station.) Matthew Lord, James Craig, Andrew Park, John Johnston, James Gray, Adam Stroud, Judathan Kendall, Thomas Williams, John Cummings, and Joshua McDonald, Bert Herrington, Levi Thiel and John Jack. (Last three appraisers, others wittnesses.)

Paschal L. Cerre. Robert Owens, Guardian, John Brown, Security."

(Note: Negro Fork of Meramec River now called Big River)

The old House place is located at spring now called the Burgess Spring and the Gravois Road (Highway 30) passes directly by the place. As stated, the nearby town of House Springs has been named for the House family. In later years, land which had belonged to Adam House passed into hands of Elias Burgess; Burgess while digging foundation for a new brick house, dug up some human bones, supposed to be the remains of Adam House.

Two of the sons of Peter Hildebrand married House girls. The House homestead was located near the homes of many of the Hildebrands, one of them David Hildebrand, who also married a House daughter. Some more information on the House tragedy was supplied to historian Draper by Peter Hildebrand's daughter, Mrs. McCourtney. we quote from her:

"Adam House killed: House lived at Big Spring - widower. He fastened himself up in his house with his two boys and two girls - Betsy was grown, and John nearly so - the other two were younger. The Indians had tried to get into the house - fired at it, and at daylight broke in, tomahawked Adam House, and while his son John ran for water for him, the Indians shot and wounded John, and he escaped to Morgan's Lick.

"During the preceding night, while the Indians were around, Betsy, and her sister Polly, who was about ten years of age, stealthily crept through a hole, and escaped - it was a dark and rainy night, which favored their escape, and the next morning they reached Morgan's Lick. Mr. House had come from Minor's - he was killed, and his little son Jacob, a mere lad. The Indians left a lump of maple sugar in Jacob's mouth. This was in early spring, and about 1804. A party of whites came and buried the dead - but no pursuit

House, contd.:

was made. It was done by the Osages. Some time after, some Indians were apprehended and imprisoned in St. Louis awhile, but were soon liberated. The Spanish and French were lenient to Indians"(P.200, Draper Notes, v.24).

Writer'note: It seems that most of these killings by Indians were made when Indians were returning from nearby settlement St. Louis. These Indians were probably filled with "fire water" and it was very unfortunate for any white person they chanced to meet. If murderers were apprehended by French or Spanish authorities, they were imprisoned for a short while, then liberated, free to repeat their offenses if occasion arose.

We close this sketch in House family history, and return to subject of this portion of our sketch, Isaac Hildebrand. An early history of Jefferson County, tells us that Abraham and Ira (or Isaac), sons of Peter Hildebrand, who was killed by Indians, were early settlers of Jefferson County, near Byrnesville. The date of Isaac's settlement there was probably shortly after his marriage to Marguerite House in 1800. Isaac Hildebrand, like his father, met death at an early age. We know nothing of cause or circumstances of his early death, or the exact date, but already in the year 1810, a property deed mentions Isaac Hildebrand, deceased. A complete record of this deed is filed under #C-549, at St. Louis, Mo. We give a brief outline:

"Jan. 26, 1810, between Margaret Null, alias Margaret House, executrix of estate of Isaac Hildebrand, deceased, Territory Louisiana, District St. Louis, and William Russell, 2nd part, for $125 paid to said Isaac Hildebrand in his lifetime, to wit 23 July, 1805, 1/2 part his land on Negro Fork of Meramec River, 1000 arpens." (Margaret Null signed deed. Abraham Hildebrand wittness.)

Excerpts from other deeds pertaining to estate of Isaac Hildebrand:

"Deed C-13, filed at Hillsboro, Mo., 1826, Abraham Hildebrand and wife Battsheba, Isaac Hildebrand and wife Nancy, sell land to Michael Null, 426-2/3 arp. $1050. Heirs Isaac Hildebrand, deceased. B. Johnston and Geo. West wittnesses to sale."

"Deed V-102, filed at St. Louis, Mo. Apr. 15, 1834, Betsy Null, Abraham Hildebrand and Battsheba, his wife, Isaac Hildebrand and Nancy, his wife, heirs Isaac Hildebrand, county of Jefferson, sell to Adam Martin, for $12., in Marais des Liards, their share in land acquired by Isaac Hildebrand, from Spanish Government (bounded on one side by land owned by David Hildebrand.) Sam Graham, T. J. Doolin, Michael Null, wittnesses."

To summarize information we glean from the property deeds above cited:

Isaac Hildebrand lived but about 10 years after his marriage, as deed dated Jan. 26, 1810, speaks of him as deceased. The same deed refers to Margaret House, whom Isaac Hildebrand married, not as Margaret Hildebrand, but as Margaret Null; hence, prior to date of this deed, Margaret Hildebrand had married again to a Null - Michael (See Deed D-90, below quoted under David Hildebrand.) As Mrs. Hildebrand was remarried in early 1810, we can deduce that Isaac Hildebrand died in 1809, or earlier. Estimating that Isaac

Isaac Hildebrand, contd.:

Hildebrand was 21 at his marriage in 1800, wo approximate date of his birth as 1779. This gives the years of his life as approximately 1779-1809. Place of his death, undoubtedly, his homestead on Big River, near Byrnesville, Mo. His heirs as given in two deeds quote above were

Betsy, who had probably taken name of her stepfather after remarriage of her mother.

Abraham Hildebrand, and Battsheba, his wife.

Isaac Hildebrand, and Nancy, his wife.

These three children were born between years 1800-1809 (1800, date Isaac's marriage, 1809 approximate date his death.)

We have no further records of these heirs of Isaac Hildebrand, nor do we have record of death of Isaac's widow, Mrs. Null.

IV. David Hildebrand.

David's name appears in the introduction to the Sam Hildebrand Autobiography as one of the four children surviving the Peter Hildebrand, who was killed by Indians. We have not a record of date of birth of David Hildebrand, but we do have a record of his marriage from Collett's Register of St. Charles Marriages (at MHS), from which we now quote:

"Apr. 21, 1800, David Hildebrand, son of Peter H. and Maria Garla, natives of Penna and Protestant, married to Elizabeth House, daughter of Adam House and Anna Wheat, both of Va., and Protestant. Witt.: John Chitwood, Wm. O.N. Holt, Moses Wood, Ramey."

Elizabeth was a sister of Margaret House, whom Isaac Hildebfand married. Some information on the House family is given above in connection with Isaac Hildebrand sketch.

After his marriage to Elizabeth House, David Hildebrand probably made his home near the House farm at House Springs, Mo. Elizabeth lived but a few years after her marriage to David Hildebrand, for already in 1810, a property deed refers to David Hildebrand, whose first wife was a daughter of Adam House, deceased. Inasmuch as this particular deed was of considerable help to us in tracing our line of Hildebrands, we quote now this deed as recorded under #D-90, St.Louis:

"This deed made and entered into this 26th day of January, 1810, between David Hildebrand and Hannah, his wife, John Brindley and Mary, his wife, who is the daughter of Adam House, deceased, Hardy Ware and Drusilla, his wife, who is also a daughter of Adam House deceased, Michael Null and Margaret, his wife, who is also a daughter of Adam House deceased, and the said David Hildebrand's first wife who was also a daughter of the said Adam House deceased, who are jointly the sole heirs at law of the estate of him, the aforesaid Adam House deceased, all of the district of St. Louis and the territory of Louisiana, who form the first part of this deed, and Wm. Russell of the district and territory aforesaid of the second part, witnesses that this said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of $500, currency of the United States, to them in hand paid by said party of the second part, the receipt of which they hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, and sold, and do by these presents grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said Wm. Russell, and his heirs forever, a certain tract or parcel of

David Hildebrand, contd.:

land containing 400 arpens situated on Heads Creek, a branch of the Negro Fork of the Meramec, which said tract of land, the aforesaid party of the first part, claim as sole heirs at law to the estate of Adam House deceased, and which said tract of land is said to be confirmed by the Board of Commissioners to the heirs of him, the said Adam House, as published "53 N." of the Missouri Gazette, all of which said tract of land grant, with all the privileges, hereditaments, advantages to the same in any wise belonging, the aforesaid party of the first part, do hereby covenant, and agree to warrant and defend forever against claim or demand of themselves, their heirs, and all persons claiming from or under the said Adam House deceased. To him, the said William Russell and his heirs and assigns forever.

"It is also understood and agreed by the contracting parties that if the claim of the heirs of Adam House deceased being the original claim of Adam House, should fail or be insufficient to hold the said tract of land, or if any other claim in the name of any other person or persons should prove better in court of law, or otherwise, for the said land, then and in such case, the said William Russell is to have no recourse whatever on the aforesaid party of the first part for the purchase money or any other costs or damages whatever, the said party of the first part only warranting the right and claim of the said Adam House and his heirs from and against the claim and demand of the said Adam House and his heirs and all persons claiming for or under him or them.

"In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals issued aforesaid." (Those signing: David and Hannah H., Mary and John Brindley, Michael and Margaret Null, Hardy and Drusilla Ware. Among witt.: Abraham Hildebrand, Christy Hildebrand, Thomas Bittick, John Coons. Hardy Ware only one who signed, others made marks.)

Inasmuch as above quoted deed in which the first wife of David Hildebrand is mentioned as deceased, is dated early in the year 1810, it is probable that she died in 1809, or earlier.

It is interesting to note here that of the two brother and sister marriages in Hildebrand - House families, performed in the same year, two of the parties lives less than ten years after their marriage, and respective property deeds which refer to these two as deceased, bear the identical date, i.e., Jan. 26, 1810. Of the cause or circumstance of early death of either Isaac Hildebrand or Elizabeth House Hildebrand, we have no information.

In property deed quoted just above, in year 1810, we have name of second wife of David Hildebrand given as Hannah. Mr. Wease, whose mother was a daughter of David Hildebrand, states that he believes the maiden name of David's wife, was either McCourt or Mc Courtney. We know of no McCourts here in early days, but McCourtneys were very early settlers in Missouri, and we therefore feel latter was maiden name of David's wife. David's sister, Betsy Hildebrand, married a second time to a McCourtney; this fact, too, leads us to believe that David's second wife was a McCourtney, for it shows that two families were well-known to each other.

David Hildebrand, contd.:

We do not believe there were any children born to David Hildebrand by his first marriage, inasmuch as deed just quoted above, dealing with estate of father of his first wife, does not mention any children surviving David Hildebrand's first wife.

We notethat on August 13, 1811, David Hildebrand and wife Hannah for $400, sold 160 arpents on north Meramec River, where David Hildebrand lived, part on south side (Christian Hildebrand formerly on same. Claimed from Spanish Government.) to John Coons. A Mr. J.E. Wease, whose mother was daughter David and Hannah Hildebrand, tells us the Hildebrands made their home on a farm on Big River, 3 miles north of House Springs, Mo., on road from House Springs to Eureka. This place, he states, is now known as the Boemler farm. We note two Boemler farms described in Goodspeed's History Of Jefferson County (Pub.Lib.St.L.), one settled by Michael Boemler in 1878, on Big River, containing 243 acres, and being one of finest in county; the other by Henry Boemler, in 1873, near the mouth of Big River, a fine farm of 96 acres. The farm settled by Michael Boemler was probably the one formerly occupied by David Hildebrand.

We have no other information on David Hildebrand, up to time of his death January 4, 1834, at his farm, near House Springs. The exact date of his birth, we do not have, but estimating his birth date from his marriage record, which we have, we can figure approximate date of birth as 1780. This gives us 1780-1834 as approximate years he lived. We have been very fortunate in securing from Mr.J.E. Wease of Paragould, Ark., a record of the births of children in this David Hildebrand family, which we now quote:

Francis, born Dec. 29, 1809.	Phillip, born Mar. 10, 1822.
Abraham, born May 6, 1811.	Caleb, born July 3, 1824.
William, born Oct. 16, 1812.	Belinda, born Dec. 13, 1825.
Mary, born Apr. 23, 1816.	Peter, born May 20, 1828.
Lucinda, born Mar. 16,1817.	Anna Eliza, born May 6, 1830.
Meranda, born Oct. 17, 1818.	David R., born Aug. 14, 1831.

Anna Eliza Hildebrand was mother of J. E. Wease of Paragould, Ark. Lucinda Hildebrand was great grandmother of writer. Mr. Wease himself did not know names of parents of children listed above, but a search of property deeds and estate papers filed at Hillsboro Courthouse revealed these children as the heirs of David and Hannah Hildebrand. A brief sketch of information which led us to come to this conclusion is now given:

David Hildebrand estate papers: Hannah Hildebrand and Wm. Hill appointed adms. Feb. 13, 1834. Heirs mentioned in paper dated Oct. 1836 were Malinda, Peter, Anna Eliza, David R. Estate inventoried Feb. 13, 1834. Elijah Wease one of the appraisers. Value $457.37. Final Settlement in 1840.

Deed K-219, Jan. 27, 1851: Phillip Hildebrand, Joel Stowe and Malinda Stowe (formerly Hildebrand), Peter Hildebrand, sell land on Big River, Sec.29,Twp.43, Rg.4, to Willis H.Bittick, land inherited from their father David Hildebrand, patented to David May. 1824.

Deed L-186, Sept.17, 1852: David R. Hildebrand sells land same location as above, inherited from his father David Hildebrand, to Caleb Hildebrand, $45 for 100 acres, John Wease Witt, to sale.

David Hildebrand, contd.:

These old documents cited just above, should prove to satisfaction of many, that parents of children whose births were recorded on previous page were David and Hannah Hildebrand, as names of most of these children appear in papers quoted. In other old property deeds we find the name of Hannah, David Hildebrand's second wife, mentioned with his, and we note in his estate settlement papers she was named administratrix of his estate. So, we conclude the name of second wife of David was Hannah, and she was mother of the twelve children previously listed. David's first wife died prior to birth of first of these children, and as we have already stated, we do not believe there were any children surviving David Hildebrand by his first marriage.

After death of David Hildebrand, Mrs. Hannah Hildebrand probably continued to live on at or near farm of her late husband. She died about 1855 (information from old records at Hillsboro - "Mar.20, 1855: Philip Hildebrand admr. for estate of Hannah Hildebrand," Philip was her son). Of the children surviving Mr. and Mrs. David Hildebrand, we now give what information we have at hand:

The birth dates are given on preceding page, so are not repeated.

Francis Hildebrand - left this part of country when young man, no further record of him.

Abraham Hildebrand - This given name was used so frequently in the Hildebrand family, that it is almost impossible to trace one bearing it. David and Isaac Hildebrand, brothers, both had sons Abraham, and there were several other Hildebrands living at the time, who also bore this name. Some references from early papers in which Abraham Hildebrand is mentioned, we now give, but, of course, we have no way of knowing whether Abraham H. referred to was the son of David and Hannah Hildebrand:

1835 - Deed C-580, Hillsboro, Mo., Abraham Hildebrand sells land to David Manchester, 41.48 a., $325.
1832 - Land grant to Abraham Hildebrand, Twp. 42, Rg.3 (Jeff.Co.)
1856 - Abraham Hildebrand estate administered by Nathan Sullens. If latter paper refers to Abraham, son of David Hildebrand, t this would give us 1856 as approximate year of his death.

Mary Hildebrand - no information on her.

Lucinda Hildebrand - to be covered later.

Moranda Hildebrand, married Willis Chandler, went to Houston, Tex. Date of her death or names of her children not known.

Phillip Hildebrand, married Margaret Ramey (of same family of Rameys, who married into Stow family. See notes below on history of Lucinda H.) Through his marriage to Margaret Ramey, Phillip came into possession of farm which had belonged to her first husband. This place, now in possession of Mr. Ernest Bonacker, is a fine on with beautiful view overlooking the rich Big River valley. On part of this place is located the old Vander Cruzen mill, and resort no called Rockford Beach. This farm containing 200 acres of fine Big River bottom land was procured from the Hildebrands in 1870 by Mr. Ernest Bonacker's father. It is said to adjoin the David Hildebra estate, where were born and raised all the children whose records

Hildebrand - Part III.

David Hildebrand children, contd.:
we are now giving. We do not have the date of Phillip Hildebrand's death, or a list of his heirs. Inasmuch as the Bonackers took over his place in 1870, his death probably occurred shortly before then.

Caleb Hildebrand - WE find his name mentioned several times in early records on file at Hillsboro, Mo. We quote from these records:

Sept. 17, 1852 (L-186) David R. Hildebrand sells land inherited from father David Hildebrand, to Caleb Hildebrand, $45 - 100 acres, John Wease, Witt.

1852 - Sheriff's sale of land of Caleb Hildebrand (L-570)

Sept. 18, 1854, John Wease admr. estate of Caleb Hildebrand.

From above documents, we can conclude that Caleb Hildebrand continued to live in vicinity of his father's home, and there died in 1854 (His estate administered in 1854.) We do not know whether he married, or if he did, the names of his descendants, if any.

Belinda Hildebrand, married Joel Stowe (brother to John Stowe, who married Lucinda H.) Early records at Hillsboro, Mo., in which Belinda and Joel Stowe are mentioned, we now quote:

1852: Joel W. Stow sells land to John B. Carel (L-128)
1852: Joel W. and Belinda Stow, sell to Carel for $300 (L-128)
1855: Joel W. Stow and Belinda, for $600, sell land (M-379)
1854: Joel and Malinda Stow sell to Marvel Stow, for $50. (M-586)
1856: Joel W. Stow gives Isaac Sullens power of attorney. (N-129)

It is stated, by Mr. J.E. Wease, that Belinda Stow went out to Kansas to live, and that he saw her here on a visit about 1886. This is all the information we have on Belinda Hildebrand Stowe.

Peter Hildebrand - This name, too, is so common in the Hildebrand family, that it is almost impossible to trace one bearing same. Though Peter Hildebrand is mentioned in early records, we have no means of ascertaining which one belongs to our line. We have no record of his marriage, death, or descendants.

Anna Eliza Hildebrand, Mar. 4, 1846 married John Wease, who was born Dec. 23, 1825. Seven children were born of this union, sixth of whom is John Edgar Wease, born May 23, 1865. The Weases made their home in vicinity of House Springs, Mo., near old David Hildebrand homestead. Anyone desiring more information and record on this line of Hildebrands might contact Mr. J.E. Wease, 402 W. Hyland St., Paragould, Ark. His mother was Anna E. Hildebrand, and it was he who supplied us with record of births on her and also her brothers and sisters. He also has some very old records on Bittick family, who were related to the Wease family through marriage. Anna Eliza Hildebrand Wease died Nov. 15, 1891, at her home on Big River, 5 miles north of House Springs, Mo.

David R. Hildebrand, son of David and Hannah H., sold his portion of his father's estate in 1852 (Deed L-186, filed at Hillsboro, Mo.) Mr. Wease tells us that David R. Hildebrand left this part of country, probably going west. We have no further record on him.

Lucinda, daughter of David and Hannah Hildebrand, Oct. 4, 1835 married John R. Stow, whowas born in Kentucky May 17, 1815. They made their home near House Springs, Mo. Lucinda died Feb. 5, 1881, and John died Mar. 12, 1888. Both are buried in Stow cemetery near their home. Names of their descendants and more of history of John and Lucinda Stow are to be found under Stow history, later in this sketch. Lucinda Hildebrand Stow was great grandmother of writer.

With this, we close the record of David Hildebrand and his descendants, and continue with record of his brother, Abraham.

V. Abraham Hildebrand.

Abraham, son of Peter Hildebrand and Maria Garla, was born near present town Cedar Hill, Mo., in 1782. Married Sarah, daughter of John and Jane Sullens, early pioneers who came to Missouri about 1799. The conclusion that Abraham Hildebrand was son-in-law of John and Jane Sullens was reached from the appearance of his name on deed disposing of John Sullens' property after his death. Probable date of Abraham Hildebrand's marriage - 1800. We believe that the Abraham Hildebrands resided shortly after their marriage in old Fee Fee neighborhood, as they are mentioned as early members of the Fee Fee Church. Later they settled , according to early histories, on Big River, near Byrnesville, Mo., where Abraham's brother Isaac also settled.

Missouri Historical Review (v.1,p.141) states that in year 1835, Abraham Hildebrand was one of the judges of Jefferson County Court. Excerpts from early documents in which name of Abraham appears:

B.249 (at Hillsboro) Aug.10, 1825 Abraham Hildebrand and wife Sarah deed land on Big River to son-in-law Hamilton C. Williams.

C-423 (at Hillsboro) 1833 Abraham Hildebrand and wife Sarah sell land to John Hildebrand, $150., 150 a., Sam Graham and Benjamin Hildebrand wittnesses.

D-87 (at Hillsboro) 1833 Abraham Hildebrand and wife Sarah sell 150 acres land to David Hildebrand.

C-580 (at Hillsboro) 1835 Abraham Hildebrand sells land to David Manchester, 41.48 acres, $325.

E-138 (at Hillsboro) Oct. 4, 1837, Ezza Hull, Peter and Elizabeth Hildebrand, heirs to Abraham Hildebrand sell land to David Hildebrand.

Abraham Hildebrand estate adm. in 1837. Papers at Hillsboro. Nathan Sullens and John Hildebrand admr. appointed. Estate appraised in 1837. Widow's dower mentioned in 1838.

From above data, we summarize a few facts in connection with life of Abraham Hildebrand: Born 1782. Married Sarah Sullens. Died about 1837 (Estate administered and appraised in 1837) in Jefferson Co., Mo. We note a Sarah Hildebrand estate administered in 1846 (at Hillsboro). This no doubt was the widow of Abraham Hildebrand, and this gives us 1846 as approximate year of her death.

Mr. Everett King, of Vienna, Mo., a descendant of Abraham Hildebrand, has supplied us with a list of Abraham Hildebrand children with some records and other information on them. These children: (Not in order of ages)

1. Peter, son of Abraham H., married Elizabeth Williams. Their children were: 1. Alfred, died small. 2. Stephen, 1830-1898, Married Ann Eliza Nichols. Had 5 children. 3. Martin, married Emma Bowles, had Marta. We quote some early property deeds in which Peter Hildebrand is mentioned:

Deed C-34, Hillsboro, 1827, Peter Hildebrand and wife Elizabeth sell land to Jacob Wideman. Witt Abraham H. and Peter Sullens.

Abraham Hildebrand, contd.:

Deed E-138, Hillsboro, 1837, Peter Hildebrand and wife ELIzabeth, heirs of Abraham H., sell land to David Hildebrand.

Deed R-487, St. Louis, Peter Hildebrand and Elizabeth, his wife, Aug. 12, 1831, sell land bought from Nathan Sullens heirs, 2/5 of tract of 640 acres, descended to David Sullens and Catherine, Wm. Pepper and Mary, lawful heirs of Nathan Sullens, for $300.

Deed I-85, St. Louis, Peter Hildebrand and wife Elizabeth, on June 21, 1833, for $110., sell land on Meramec River to Jane Williams.

Deed Z-448, St.Louis, Feb. 9, 1837. Peter Hildebrand and wife Elizabeth, for $700., to John Vandever, St. Louis Co., bounded partly by Meramec River, partly by Thomas Williams place.

We do not know exact date of death of Peter Hildebrand; a property deed in year 1851, refers to him as deceased (L-424, Hillsboro.) His son Stephen, and it is believed his son Martin also, made their homes in vicinity of High Ridge, Jefferson Co., Mo. Stephen is said to have had extensive land holdings, mostly inherited from his father, near High Ridge and Murply, Mo., but during his life, he "went through" with most of his property. Stephen and his wife are buried in the McCormick Cemetery, near Murphy, Jefferson Co., Mo. Record from their tombstones: Stephen Hildebrand, May 29, 1830 to Nov. 21, 1898. Ann Eliza Hildebrand, January 28, 1830 to Aug. 16, 1902.

2. John, son of Abraham Hildebrand. Date birth or death not known. Married twice, names wives not known. His children: 1. John, born Feb, 1837, died June, 1864. No record of his descendants.
2. Maleta, married Robert Donny, Sr. Donny family early settlers in St. Louis County, and well-known there. Robert Donny was the father of Robert R. Donny, Creve Coeur, Mo., present head of Missouri Medical Association.

3. David, son of Abraham Hildebrand, married Mary Parker. Date birth not known. Killed in 1839 by a man he was trying to arrest. This children as listed in estate papers filed at Hillsboro, Mo.

1. Margaret E., 6 yrs. old in 1838.
2. Sarah Jane, 4 yrs. old in 1838 (This probably the Jane Austin said by Mr. King to have been raised by grandfather; moved with grandfather to Johnson Co. Married there to a Price, and her descendants still live around Kingsville.)
3. Silas M., 3 in 1838.
4. Mary A., 1 in 1838.

Notes from estate papers: Thompson Whitworth guardian for heirs. Personal property value $1055. Isaac Sullens appointed admr. for estate in 1839. As all children were small at time his death, David probably was still young when killed.

4. Mahala, daughter of Abraham Hildebrand; date her birth not known. Married first to Brown, no children by this marriage. Married second to James Johnson, had Isabel and Paraboll. Married third to Felix Whitsett, had - 1. Mayhood 2. John 3. Alfred 4. Mamie.

5. Priscilla, daughter of Abraham Hildebrand. Date birth not known. Married Marshall King Jan. 15, 1843, son of Robert Young and Phoebe Price King. Priscilla was youngest child of Abraham Hildebrand.

Abraham Hildebrand children, contd. (5. Priscilla):
Children of Priscilla King:

1. James Beverly, born Oct.27, 1843, had Everett M. King, who md. Ella Bodendick, had Katherine L. King. Mr. Everett King resides at Vienna, Mo. It was he who furnished writer with this list of Abraham Hildebrand children.
2. Louise Everett, born Dec. 5, 1851.
3. Isaiah, born Feb. 17, 1845, died July 14, 1857.
4. Robert Abraham, born Feb. 2, 1854, married Nellie A. Martin, had
   1. Lloyd B., married twice - Alice B. Summers and Eleanor W. Evans, had Margaret N. King.
   2. Daisy, single.
   3. Jessie, died single.

6. Sallie, daughter of Abraham Hildebrand, date birth not known. Married John Null - had Austin Null.

7. Eliza, daughter of Abraham Hildebrand, married Michael Null. Two of her daughters married McKinnons and live near Dixon, Mo.

8. Mary (Polly), daughter of Abraham Hildebrand. Date birth not known. Married three time.

1. to Philip Koontz, had 1. Malota, married Boles Fry, had 7 children,
   2. Felix, did not marry. Killed by Indians in southwest Missouri.
   3. Melissa, married Simeon DeFoe, had 4 ch.
2. to John King, had Wm. C. King by this marriage.
3. to James Spicer, no children by this marriage.

9. Jane, daughter of Abraham Hildebrand, date her birth not known, Married twice,

1. to Hamilton (Harrison) C. Williams, had 8 children.
2. to Levi DeFoe, no children.

Mrs. Henry Woerther, of Ballwin, Mo., is a granddaughter of Mrs. Jane Williams. After Mrs. Williams' second marriage to DeFoe, and death of her second husband, she accompanied two of her sons by first marriage to Texas, where she spent remainder of her life. Date of her death not known to writer.

Property Deed B-249 (Hillsboro, Mo.) states that in 1825 Abraham Hildebrand and wife Sarah deeded land on Big River to their son-in-law Hamilton C. Williams.

With this, we conclude record of Abraham Hildebrand, son of Peter Hildebrand. We continue with record of his sister Betsy.

Vi. Elizabeth (Betsy) Hildebrand.

Betsy, daughter of Peter Hildebrand and Maria Garla, was born Feb., 1784, at present town Cedar Hill, Mo., the year her father was killed by Indians near their home. After death of her father, her mother remarried to Robert Owens, and moved to Northern St. Louis County, Mo. Here Betsy met and married in 1801 Nathan, son of John and Jane Sullens, also pioneer settlers of Missouri. After marriage, Nathan and Betsy Sullens made their home in neighborhood of old Fee Fee Church, until death of Nathan in 1820's.

Hildebrand - Part III.

Children of Betsy Hildebrand Sullens by her first marriage:

1. David born about 1802.
2. Peter, born about 1804.
3. Mary, married Wm. Pepper.
4. Isaac (Gr.grandfather of writer) born 1810, md. Malinda Williams.
5. Nathan, born 1820. Married Cynthia Medley.

For more detailed records on these children see the Nathan Sullens history page 22.

After death of her first husband, Betsy remarried to John McCourtney, born Ky. 1794. They moved to Calvy Franklin Co., Mo. We believe two children were born to Betsy by this marriage, one of them John McCourtney, a Baptist preacher, who resided near Catawissa, Mo. Name of other child not known.

Historian Draper visited Mr. and Mrs. McCourtney at their home in Franklin Co., June 3 and 4, 1868. Of them, Draper says,

"Mrs. McCourtney and husband are good people - Baptist - and their son John McCourtney residing near them is a Baptist preacher,*** Mrs. McCourtney's first husband was Nathan Sullens - married in 1801, when she was about 17; their first child was born in Oct. 1802. These facts so to corroborate date of her birth as already given, as 1784."

Mrs. McCourtney gave historian Draper extensive notes on early members of the Hildebrand family. At time Draper called, she was eighty-six. We do not have a record of her death, but as she was 86 in 1868, she probably did not live many more years. Place of her death - very likely her home in Franklin Co., Mo., time about 1870. With this, we close record of Betsy Hildebrand. For more records on her descendants, see the Nathan Sullens history page 22.

We might well mention here that we found the horse-thief on the Hildebrand family tree, but think it better not to give his name here. To those who might be curious, we suggest a research of old property records at Hillsboro, and if they look long enough and hard enough, we are sure they will find the horse-thief on the family tree. It is said that when the genealogy seeker finds the horse-thief on his tree, his efforts in genealogy cease, but the writer must be an exception to the rule, for she has continued her work, - read on to see what else she has discovered on the family tree.

We close now record of Peter Hildebrand, son of John H., descendants, and continue with records of the descendants of JONATHAN HILDEBRAND, younger son of John Hildebrand.

We have noted a Christian (Christy) Hildebrand mentioned frequently in early property records in Missouri. He does not fit in anywhere with the Peter Hildebrand line, and we are therefore inclined to believe that he was a son of Jonathan Hildebrand, although to date we have no evidence to substantiate this belief. We quote on next page some property deeds in which Christian Hildebrand is mentioned:

Hildebrand - Part III.

Jonathan Hildebrand desc.:

Christian: All deed listed are filed at ST. LOUIS, Mo.

H-152 Christian Hildebrand and wife, of St. Ford. Twp., St.LouisCo. for $500 to Wm. Robertson, ½ arp. and buildings where he lives. Dec. 25, 1818 (Christian Hildebrand and wife Mary signed their names to deed.)

K-41 Christian T. Hildebrand and wife Mary, county of St.Louis, for $200. to Jos. Kizar, Marais des Liards, land purchased from Robt-Owens. Jan. 29, 1820.

K-42 C. T. Hildebrand and wife Mary to Kizar, Marais des Liards, $500. Witt.: Thomas Musick.

K-221 Christian T. Hildebrand and Mary to Matthew Kerr, John Ball, John Kerr, for $5. and note due them. Land bought from Owens. Apr. 20, 1821.

L-406 Christian Hildebrand and wife Polly sold 120 a., St.Ford Twp., for $1200, to Thomas Withington, Sept. 2, 1823.

C-456, Aug. 13, 1811. David Hildebrand and wife Hannah, for $400., sell 160 arpens on north side Meramec River, where David Hildebrand now lives, to John Coons. (Claimed from Spanish Govt. Christian Hildebrand formerly lived on same.)

We believe that Christian Hildebrand mentioned in deeds listed above was the son of Jonathan Hildebrand, but as we have no list of children surviving Jonathan, we can not be certain of this. Apparently, from these deeds, Christian Hildebrand lived first on a farm later occupied by David Hildebrand on the Meramec River (Probably the Negro Fork of the Meramec, or Big River as it is now called, as it was in this vicinity that David Hildebrand made his home,) and later moved to the northern part of St. Louis County, where he seemed to have had extensive land holdings.

These property records are the only knowledge we have of this Christian Hildebrand. We have no record of place or date of his birth, marriage, or death. If we are correct in our belief that he was a son of Jonathan Hildebrand, then he was born near present town Cedar Hill, Mo., where Jonathan made his home.

There is another Hildebrand whom we have not been able to connect with any of the Peter Hildebrand descendants, and we therefore feel that he also was a descendant of Jonathan Hildebrand. This Hildebrand is buried in old Fee Fee Cemetery. We give now his record as copied from there:

Andrew Hildebrand, died July 24, 1901, age 81 years, in 4th U.S.Cav.
Sophia, his wife, died July 13, 1913, age 77 years.

This Andrew Hildebrand may have been a son or grandson of Christian Hildebrand mentioned just above, but as yet we have no early record to state definitely from whom he was descended. It is possible that he was descended from Christian Hildebrand, as latter also made his home in northern St. Louis County, not far from Fee Fee district.

Aside from above possibilities, we were at complete loss as to knowledge of descendants of Jonathan Hildebrand, until a short time ago, Mr. Charles Brackman of Cedar Hill., Mo., enlightened us somewhat on this subject. A considerable portion of the land formerly

Jonathan Hildebrand descendants:
owned by Jonathan Hildebrand, is now owned by Mr. Charles Brackman of Cedar Hill, Mo. Mr. Brackman, now nearing eighty years of age, was born in this vicinity, and has lived there all of his life. His father Gottlieb Brackmann had purchased part of the old Jonathan Hildebrand homestead. Mr. Charles Brackman just recently informed the writer that Henry, Bartholomew, and Sam, Hildebrand brothers, were the descendants of Jonathan Hildebrand, early settler on Big River, at present town Cedar Hill. These three brothers, who lived in vicinity of Cedar Hill, were all known to Mr. Brackman, and were, he said, all descendants of Jonathan Hildebrand, who formerly owned place on which Brackman now resides. Mr. Brackman did not know George, brother of above three, and father of the Sam Hildebrand, as George had moved away from vicinity of Cedar Hill to St. Francois County, before time of Mr. Brackman.

Sam Hildebrand Autobiography introduction states that father of George Hildebrand mentioned just above was David Hildebrand, but apparently erroneously states that this David was the son of Peter Hildebrand, who was killed by Indians in 1784. A record of David, son of Peter Hildebrand, is given in this sketch, pages 70-73, inclusive. The lineage as given in history of that David Hildebrand was traced by means of early marriage and property records in Missouri, and should therefore be correct. Certain given names were often repeated in families of this period, so it would seem quite reasonable that brothers Jonathan and Peter Hildebrand, each had a son David, and that ancestor of the Sam Hildebrand was Jonathan, instead of Peter, as stated by author of Autobiography introduction.

Jonathan probably had other children, besides this David, grandfather of Sam Hildebrand, but so far we have not been able to locate any early record giving complete list of Jonathan Hildebrand children. We give now a brief outline which indicates relationship of the Sam Hildebrand to other Hildebrands in Missouri:

John Hildebrand (first settler Jefferson Co.)

- Jonathan — Settled on BigR., at Cedar Hill
  - Christian (Probably, see p.78)
  - David
    - Henry, Barth., Sam, Mary, George
      - Frank, William, Washington, the SAM H., Henry, Mary, 2 other girls.
- Peter — Settled on Big R., at Cedar Hill; Killed by Indians, 1784.
  - Isaac, Abraham, David, Betsy (Both ancestors of writer)

We hope above outline and information makes clear the relationship of the Sam Hildebrand to other descendants of same family.

Jonathan Hildebrand descendants:

There was a day when few cared to acknowledge relationship to Sam, and it seems some of family even altered the spelling of name in an attempt to conceal relationship. But in passing years, a change has come and many as they look back can see the good as well as the bad in Sam, as old -ill-feeling and prejudices of Civil War period have nearly gone. Some would even like to claim relationship to his family for the adventure and glory that was Sam's in life. From almost all having any connection with family, comes the question - "Was he related to us?" We hope above lineage and information satisfactorily answers this question.

We might mention here something which also leads us to believe that the Sam Hildebrand was not a descendant of the Peter Hildebrand who was killed by Indians. Mr. King of Vienna, Mo., states that an aunt of his (descendant of Abraham, son of Peter Hildebrand) knew of the Sam Hildebrand, but did not know exactly how he was related to her. If Sam had been a descendant of Peter Hildebrand, the relationship to Mr. King's aunt, would then have been close enough that she would have known the exact connection. This also leads Mr. King, as well as writer, to conclude that Sam was a descendant of Jonathan, instead of Peter Hildebrand, as stated in Autobiography Introduction.

On David Hildebrand, according to Autobiography Introduction, the father of George, Henry, Bartholomew, Sam, and Mary Hildebrand, and to best of our knowledge, which David H. was a son of Jonathan H., we have no records. From our knowledge of family, we would say that no doubt he was born at what is now Cedar Hill, Mo., where his father Jonathan resided, some time before 1800. Whom he married, or when, we do not know. He, we are certain from our knowledge of Hildebrand family, lived and died somewhere in vicinity of present town Cedar Hill, exact date of his death not known to writer. His children of whom we have knowledge were:

1. Henry, lived near Cedar Hill, Mo. Buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery. Record from cemetery: Henry 1815-1899; wife Elizabeth died 1881, age 60 years.

2. Samuel, lived also in vicinity of Cedar Hill, Mo. We do not have exact date of his birth or death. He was buried in old Sullens-Hildebrand Cemetery, near Cedar Hill, but grave bears no mark. Two of his children Mathies and Jane married Nathan Sullens' children. For record on this line, see history of Nathan Sullens, son of Nathan Sullens, second great grandfather of writer.

3. Bartholomew, lived near Cedar Hill, Mo. Married, had children. Buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery, record from there:
Bartholomew Hildebrand, born Dec. 28, 1813, died June 13, 1895.
Anna, his wife, " June 18, 1819, " July 19, 1895.

4. Mary, married John Williams. Moved further up on Big River, in St. Francois County. One of most desperate battles in Sam Hildebrand's wild career took place in cabin of Mary and John Williams, when Sam cunningly once again eluded his pursuers. Exact place and date of death of Mary Williams is not known. Probably at her

home on Big River, St. FRAncois Co. On of her daughters married a Gibson, and her son lives in south St. Louis, Mo.

5. George Hildebrand - With George, we come to the line of the Sam Hildebrand - Sam was his son. Place birth George - near Cedar Hill, Mo. Date: About 1810. Married Rebecca McKee, also from that neighborhood. In 1832, George moved up Big River to St.Francois Co. George said to have lived on one of finest farms in that part of county. His house the Hildebrand homestead referred to in Sam's story. George died 1850. His children: Frank, killed 1861; William, joined Union Army; Washington, killed in 1862; SAM, b. 1836, killed (supposedly 1872); Henry, killed at 13, Mary, died young; 2 other girls. This record of Sam's father's family in itself tells a story - three of his brothers brutally killed by his enemies, and helps us to understand what started Sam on his wild career of revenge.

We are now ready for the story of The Sam Hildebrand, to be given in Part IV. We have in our geneaological research found the jailbird, and the horsethief on our family tree; before going into our next and most exciting discovery, would suggest that those of family who feel they cannot bear another shock pass by remainder of Hildebrand history.

Part IV. SAM HILDEBRAND.

Born under a name itself suggesting adventure and glory, which have come in good measure to those bearing name down through centuries since its origin, Sam found the thirty-six (supposedly) years of his life, ever abundantly filled with action, sometimes too much, even for one whose very name spelt adventure. With Sam's passing, went prominence of name in Missouri history, but in his brief time, he indeed brought a blaze of glory to the name, which spell "Flaming Hero," though some may doubt whether the renown he brought to the name was to be desired.

Almost seventy years havepassed since Sam lived so fully the meaning of name he bore. There may be some who read this sketch, who have never heard mention the name of this one who in his time was known to everyone in his state, and many in other parts of land. To those not familiar with Sam, we will say that to some who knew him well, he was a hero, a sort of Robin Hood, friend of the poor and the wronged. To others, who chanced to wrong Sam, his family or friends in any way, he was a desperado, whose very name caused his enemies to hide in terror. To the state, he was a desperate outlaw, with a price on his head, a terror to officers sent out to capture him. Which was Sam in reality, a hero or an outlaw? We would say something of each. In troubled days preceding outbreak of Civil War, enforcement of law and punishment of wrong-doers was not all that it should have been. We do not doubt, after all we have read and heard, that in the beginning, Before Sam set out on his wild career, bringing death and terror to many, he and his family were deeply wronged, and those commiting offense went unpunished by law of land. Sam, of a wild reckless nature, easily angered, took it upon himself to punish those who had brought such grief to him and those dear to him. A descendant of same line of Hildebrands as Sam, has told us that there was Indian blood in Sam. We are all familiar with wild reckless nature of Indian when aroused, and this trace of Indian in Sam may in

part account for wild career embarked upon by him.

"Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord," we are told in Scripture. However, we must realize that Sam could neither read nor write, and that this particular Scripture was ever brought to his attention, no doubt. To those who would judge Sam harshly for his acts of vengeance, we would ask, "Dou you obey all that the Lord has spoken?" And most of us today have far more opportunity to learn will of Lord, as recorded in Scripture, than did Sam.

To those interested in details of Sam's life, which made him so well-known in his time, loved by some, feared and hated by others, we would refer to Sam's story as told by himself in a book entitled "Autobiography of Sam Hildebrand" edited by James Evans and A.W.Keith, M.D., both life-long friends of Sam. Clearer and more vitally interesting than any words of ours could be, is Sam's story as told by himself. As we read his story, we can see that Sam was ever convinced he was doing what was right, and that he was fully justified in his desperate acts of vengeance. Underlying it all, we can see that he had a keen sense of humor, even though much of his life sought by enemies or law. We can almost see him laughing as he so often cunningly eluded pursuers. Sometimes he would even, unrecognized, talk to those searching for him, send them on a false trail, and laugh after they had gone on their way. Toward end of his book, Sam even had audacity to poke fun at Uncle Sam and his troubles after War. Now, for benefit of those who have not the chance to read Sam's story in full as related in the Autobiography, we shall give some highlights of his life. To all who can, though, we suggest reading Sam's own story of his life, which is far better than any humble effort of ours.

It might be well to inform our readers that Sam was quite particular as to who wrote his life story and how, for he tells us near beginning of Autobiography, "Taking advantage of inquiry, some enterprising individual in an eastern state has issued two or three novels, purporting to be my history, but they are not even founded on fact, and miss mark about as far as if they were designed for the life of Queen Victoria. I seriously object to the use of my name in any such manner. Any writer, of course, who is afflicted with an irresistible desire to write fiction, has a perfect right to do so, but he should select a fictitious name for the hero of his novels, that his work may stand or fall, according to their own intrinsic merit, rather than the name of an individual whose notoriety alone would insure the popularity of his books. But an attempt to palm off a novel on the inquiring public as a history of my life, containing as it does, a catalogue of criminal acts unknown to me in all my career, is not only a slander upon myself, but a fraud upon the public." We do hope the things we say here would have Sam's pleasure and approval, were he living today.

Sam was born St. Francois County, 1836. He went to school one day. Learned two letters in this day. Licked boys for picking on him and gave teacher a good cursing for correcting him. So ended Sam's schooling. He decided he preferred working on his father's farm to getting an education. Sam's home was said to have been a beautiful stone house, two stories high. In 1850, Sam's father died,

and October 30, 1854, Sam married Margaret Hampton, the daughter of a highly esteemed citizen of St. Francois County. After his marriage, Sam built a log house within one half mile of his father's home.

About this time, the Pennsylvania Dutch began to move into neighborhood in large numbers and made up about two-thirds of the population of the township. It was custom at time to leave stock graze in open range, and disputes as to ownership were frequent. The Hildebrands, among earliest settlers of Missouri, and these newcomers in community were not on friendly terms. Among Dutch, it was said the Hildebrands loved pork too well, and needed watching. Of the Dutch, Sam says, "They outswore the Hildebrands (before the law), and the Hildebrands were therefore branded a s hog thieves."

This ill-feeling between Hildebrands and the newcomers soon ripened into a very serious situation. Troublous days of Civil War were at hand, and with their coming, the peace and happiness of Sam Hildebrand and his family were ended forever (so far as we know). In a dispute over the possession of a certain horse, Sam and his brother Frank were accused of horse-stealing by their enemies, mostly northern sympathizers. Of this charge, Sam in his Autobiography, swears he and his brother were innocent. Horse-stealing to secure horses for the southern army was supposed to have been very common at that time, and northern authorities threatened with hanging anyone caught stealing horses. Sam and his brother were accused by their enemies, mostly northerners, and Sam's brother Frank betrayed into hands of a vigilante mob, which hanged him, throw his body into a sinkhole 30 feet deep, where it lay for more than a month before it was found. This act of hanging took place November 20, 1861. Sam fled from home and family and went into hiding to escape the fate of his brother. Thus began a life of exile from home and family, of continuous flight and hiding out from enemies, of ever seeking vengeance upon those responsible, for Sam Hildebrand, who became known as "desperate outlaw of southeast Missouri", "King of all the bushwhackers".

After brutal hanging of his brother, Sam vowed "To submit to further wrongs from their hands would be an insult to the Being who gave me power of resistance." Sam's lust for vengeance was soon satisfied for first time when he succeeded in killing a man by name McIlvaine, who had been instrumental in hanging of Frank and driving Sam from his home. McIlvaine was first victim of Sam.

Other outrages upon Sam and his rela tives soon followed the hanging of Frank and driving of Sam from his home. Another brother, William, sought refuge from lot of his more unfortunate brothers by joining Union Army, and thus managed to pass safely through Civil War period, without harm from enemies of Sam. Still another brother, Washington, who took no part in War on either side, was employed in lead mines near Big River Mills. One day in July, 1862, while Washington and another young man named Landusky (who had been engaged to marry Sam's sister Mary before her early death) were at work together in mine, when, upon coming up frommine, they were both brutally fired upon by a whole company of men, and literally shot to pieces. Leader of company said they were killed because "they bees the friends of Sam Hildebas! "

Hildebrand - Part IV.

Outrage after outrage upon Sam's family soon followed death of his brothers Frank and Washington. His Uncle John ROan was shot by Union men. In a raid on Sam's mother's home by his enemies, Sam's young brother Henry, just thirteen years of age, was brutally killed, the home burned, property divided among raiders, mother driven off to relatives in Jefferson County, where she finally, Sam tells us, "went to her grave sorrowing." Sam himself was in continuous exile from wife and children, they most often in want and suffering, and Sam "without home and almost without country." After death of his young brother Henry, Sam said "I pity the poor sniveling creature who would tamely have submitted to it all," and vowed, "from that moment on to wage a war of fire and blood against my persecutors, while one should last, or until I am numbered with the dead." And this Sam did, literally. Records show Sam in his war of vengeance on his persecutors killed thirty, while he himself claimed one hundred. His very name brought terror to the hearts of those who had wronged him or those dear to him. It was said that men would not work in fields unless guards were stationed to protect them from Sam, should be be lurking nearby. For details of how Sam got some of the many who had wronged him, we would refer reader to Sam's Autobiography. Though all of his life, Sam was broken down with sorrow and hardship, and vengeance long filled his heart, he could always pause for a laugh, most often at expense of his enemies.

Interesting and amusing is Sam's opinion of armies - "A Bushwhacker is a man who shoots his enemies. What is a regular army but a conglomerate mass of bushwhackers." Of one who had attached Sam's interest in the Hildebrand homestead (this man had ordered the Hildebrand place sold at public vendue, and had bidden it in himself for a mere pittance): "For this little piece of ingenuity, I now decide to award him with a clear title to another tract of land, four feet by six, to have and to hold, as his own individual possession, until Gabriel should blow his horn."

At close of Civil War: "Practical question with me was whether all scoundrels of nation were yet killed off or not. As far as my knowledge extends, war had gobbled up about one tenth of them." Of the action taken by a group of citizens and officers who met at the county seat to determine what should be done about Sam Hildebrand: "A long string of resolutions were passed, first, Sam Hildebrand ought to be arrested, second, it would be proper to arrest Sam Hildebrand, third that to arrest Sam Hildebrand would be a good idea; other sixteen resolutions not differing from first three, I need not repeat." Col. Bowen, leader of company attempting to capture Sam, reported battle single-handed with Sam and his men, but Sam states the story was all false, made up by Bowen to make himself appear a hero, and that he, Sam, "was not there, neither any of his friends."

Andnow, a few stories of Sam that are still told among those who are living today. Most of these people agree that Sam before starting on his wild career of revenge was a man deeply wronged and hurt by his enemies. Many older settlers in Jefferson County can either recall having seen Sam, or heard their parents tell of seeing him. It is said that when in neighborhood, he often dropped in on

relatives to obtain food or financial assistance. A cousin of writer tells that her family feels certain that it was Sam who dined at the Nathan Sullen home on Big River, near Byrnesville. One of the Hildebrands living nearby brought him there for dinner, but failed to introduce him to Sullens family, and seemed all time embarrassed and ill at ease. The man, supposed to have been Sam, spoke very little during meal, and then only of commonplace things.

Mr. Ernest Bonacker, who lives on farm formerly owned by Philip Hildebrand, tells of seeing Sam, when Sam came to his father's home, when Bonacker was a boy of about eight, in 1872. He recalled Sam as appearing to be about fifty years of age. A life of sorrow, trouble, and bitter hatred had very likely made Sam appear many years older than he actually was. Philip Hildebrand had lived on the Bonacker place a short time prior to Sam's visit, so Sam had probably called there, expecting to find Philip Hildebrand there.

Mr. Ed. Ramey, a cousin of writer's mother, and descendant of Stone and Hildebrand families, told of seeing Sam out in country in vicinity of Cedar Hill and Byrnesville, when Ramey was still a small boy. Ramey also described Sam as a man of about fifty years. Sam, he said, was sitting on a large black horse; across his lap, lay the rifle with barrel notched for each man he had killed. Two revolvers were strapped to his waist.

From a history of Jefferson County, we read of case in court "State vs. Wm. Hildebrand, 29 Aug. 1878, Hugo Voth, Jefferson Co., shot by rifle. Wm. Hildebrand tried for murder and acquitted May 13, 1881." Mr. Wease, a descendant of writer's line of Hildebrands, has thrown an interesting light on this particular court case. He tells us that the Wm. Hildebrand mentioned was brother of Sam who had joined Union Army during War. The Hugo Voth who was killed was a man who did not have a very good reputation in neighborhood, and as William had had some trouble with him, when he was shot, Will was accused. John Wease was to have served on jury for trial, but was not allowed to do so, because of his relationship to Hildebrands. Wm. Hildebrand established his innocence by proving that he had been at a place about eight miles away at time of murder. Mr. Wease said that shortly before murder, Sam had been back in neighborhood, and hearing of trouble his brother had with Voth, told Will to be at a certain spot at a given time, and "things would be taken care of." Sam had probably committed so many murders, and had been accused of many others which he had not been guilty of, that one more or less to his credit meant nothing to him.

During course of Civil War, as authorities of county and state gave Sam no redress for wrongs imposed upon him and his family, he sought aid and protection from the South. He, at one time, received a major's command in southern army. Sam didn't understand exact meaning of this commission, but supposed it had been given him because he did the "major" part of the fighting for his company. Sam was aided considerably by this commission, however, for he was enabled to enlist a group with him in cause of South, and at times when things became "too hot" in Missouri, he could flee south

for protection and help. The type of fighting which Sam engaged in for South was just to his liking, for he was not confined to any certain place or set of rules and orders, but could fight whom he wanted, when and where he wanted. We might mention here that early in his life Sam took no side in Civil War, but as authorities of Union gave him no redress for wrongs done him and his family, he finally turned to side of SOUTH for protection and help, when needed.

With close of Civil War, though, Sam's trouble became, not less, but greater. By this time, he had taken the lives of many who had wronged him or his family, and committed many offenses against law of land. With ending of war, the state could direct more attention to one who had so many times broken its laws, and Sam could no longer receive protection or help from South. About this time, Sam with his leg badly wounded by some of his pursuers, hid out for a while at home of "old man Williams", whose whife was a sister of Sam's father. The Williams cabin was located about five miles from Big River Mills. Sam's presence at cabin was discovered by those seeking him, a large posse was organized and a desperate attempt made to corner Sam there, and capture him, while he was wounded. In this instance, as many other times during life of Sam, it almost seemed that Providence itself intervened to help Sam make his escape. This particular time, escape for Sam seemed entirely hopeless. Only Sam, badly wounded, and the members of Williams household, were within cabin to fight against the large posse surrounding place. Sam's pursuers were this time very certain of success of their mission. It was finally decided to set fire to the roof of cabin, and "burn Sam out." Sam succeeded in getting man who had been assigned to set fire to roof, but not before man had accomplished his purpose. And here, it might seem, Providence came to aid of Sam in his desperate plight. The weather had been rainy, so roof of cabin was wet, and burned very slowly. Darkness came over scene, and still dampness kept cabin from burning, but little. Under cover of darkness, and as blaze died down for a few moments, Sam managed to sneak out of cabin without being observed, crawl away and make his escape once again. As his leg was wounded, he could not even walk, but was forced to crawl, in making his escape from burning cabin. Due to his wounded condition, he was compelled to leave his rifle and hat behind, as he crawled through a fence. It is said this rifle was later turned over to St.Louis Police force. This probably is the rifle, stock of which, is now on display at Missouri Historical Society museum. The barrel of gun on display there is missing; who has it, we do not know. It was on the barrel of this gun that there were supposed to have been notches carved by Sam for each man he killed. Each person we meet tells us a different number of notches that were on this famous gun; some say nine, others thirteen, and so on, with each of those who has a story to tell of this famed rifle.

Sam had a cave located on a bluff on Big River, in vicinity of Bonne Terre, where for many years, it had been his custom to hide out from his pursuers. This cave was so situated on Bluff that it was almost a fortress in itself, and one man well armed could there fight off alone a small army of pursuers. Through threats upon members of his family, the location of this cave finally became known

to those seeking Sam. About that time, it was policy of those after Sam, to threaten his relatives with hanging if they would not reveal what they know of whereabouts of Sam. One day while Sam was "out", a large party under leadership of Col. Bowen raided this cave; of this particular raid, we quote Sam's comment, "I regret I was not in my castle when Col. Bowen and his posse were in front of cave on the morning of the twenty-third. I would have had more fun than I did at Williams house, where they had so much the advantage of me." The cave was raided by posse. Said Sam, "Col. Bowen first man who ever drove me out of a place without setting it on fire."

With his enemies every closer on his trail, with law after him and a price on his head, Sam could still pause to summarize the effects of Civil War, just ended, and enjoy a laugh over it all. On this subject, we quote Sam, "Uncle Sam came out of the war unconquered, and so did I. Uncle Sam's southern arm was paralyzed, he terribly in debt, can see out of only one eye, constitution broken, has Ku Klux nightmare, Salt Lake cancer, African leprosy, congressional blind staggers. Sam hale, out of debt, good horse, forty dollars cash.**** As several proceedings have been issued against me without ever eliciting one in return, I shall now swing my hat and proclaim peace and good will to all men; a general amnesty toward the United States and to Uncle Sam - so long as the said Uncle Sam shall behave himself.

Sam indeed seems to have been a man of varied moods. Great sorrow, trouble, following him all his days, hatred and a lust for revenge making him almost maniacal in his desire for vengeance, always at times he seemed possessed of a keen deep sense of humor, even when in greatest trouble. There was still another side of Sam, which we note at times as we read his life-story. As we perceive this side of Sam, we realize that if fate had not strangely willed it otherwise, Sam might have lead the quiet peaceful life of an ordinary citizen, instead of a life filled with sorrow, vengeance, and hate. On several occasions, he expressed a fervent desire for such a life; one of most touching expressions of this nature was on occasion of a secret visit with his mother, who made her home among relatives in Jefferson County, after she had been so cruelly driven from her own home. We quote Sam on occasion of this visit, "How gladly would I have left war and revenge to beasts of forest and secreted myself in some quiet corner of earth, that there with my mother and my family, I might once more take delight in sweet songs of birds and in tranquil scenes of life like those I enjoyed in my younger days."

With law and enemies both hard on his trail, shortly after desperate battle at Williams cabin, and raiding of his cave, Sam is said to have fled from Missouri to Arkansas. He was said to have been last heard of in Missouri about 1869, and was reported a few years la ter in Arkansas. From there he was supposed to have gone to Pinckneyville, Ill., where he lived with his wife and five children, under assumed name of John Ferguson.

We now come to supposed passing of Sam from his wild career in this life to another world. Many there are who were near and dear to Sam, who claim that body buried as Sam's, was not his, but that

he continued to live somewhere quietly, no longer pursued by law and enemies. We give now an account of his death, as was accepted by authorities of state of Missouri, and by his enemies, and which ended forever the pursuit of Sam.

The man who called himself John Ferguson, and who was supposed to have been Sam Hildebrand, became engaged in a saloon quarrel at Pinckneyville, Ill. He was arrested by Marshal John Ragland, and two revolvers and two bowie knives taken from his person. The men searching Ferguson overlooked one knife, and he pulled out this knife and severely cut Ragland in leg. The officer in turn drew his gun and fired, killing Ferguson with a shot that entered at chin and came out through skull. The date of this fatal shooting was March 21, 1872. On file at Missouri Historical Society is a letter from Officer Ragland, offering for sale the trousers slit with knife by the man supposed to have been Sam Hildebrand - date this letter July 21, 1913. There are two different stories of identification of body of Ferguson as that of Sam Hildebrand. One tells that body was immediately identified by a boy, son of Sam Hildebrand, as that of Sam. Another account, however, says that body had been buried for about a month, before word finally leaked out that it was Sam Hildebrand who had been killed by Marshal Ragland, and the grave was then opened, and body identified by relatives and friends, as Sam. The body was then removed and reburied in Elvins, Mo., in family cemetery of Hamptons (Sam's wife had been a Hampton). The grave containing supposedly the remains of Sam is located near entrance of this Hampton cemetery, but bears no mark of any kind.

Today there are many who still claim that it was not Sam who was killed at Pinckneyville, Ill., but that his relatives and friends merely identified the body as his, so he might no longer be sought by law or his enemies. Many friends tell of seeing Sam years after his supposed passing. A cousin of Sam, George Hildebrand, former Sheriff of Madison County, claims Sam was still alive as old man Boyer of Madison County, intimate friend of Sam, received letter from Billy Townsend, another friend who had moved to Arkansas, saying that Preacher Morgan, as Sam was known to his intimate friends, had spent the night with him and was on the way to Texas. Many other stories are told by those who knew Sam, which would almost lead us to believe that Sam did live on for years after his supposed passing in 1872.

The reader may accept what story he will of Sam's death, but we are sure there will be many who would rather believe that Sam did not meet his death in a quarrel in saloon, but lived on somewhere quiet and free at last from trouble and pursuit. However Sam met his death, we might, as we draw to close of his story, call attention to fact that neither law nor enemies ever captured Sam, knowing beforehand that it was he that they were taking. Perhaps the very name of Sam Hildebrand brought such terror to his would-be captors, that they always failed; or it may be that fate, or Providence - whichever you may choose to term it - intervened in favor of Sam, and prepared a means for his seemingly miraculous escapes.

He sentenced to life imprisonment partially, or longer terminated by the [illegible] sentence. It also has on account of his [illegible], he are [illegible] authorities of which or treasurer, and by his observer, and [illegible] forever the permit of [illegible].

The man who killed [illegible] Jurgens, and [illegible] proved to have been the Hillsboro, became engaged in [illegible] at Pinckneyville, Ill. He was arrested by Marion [illegible] the revolvers and the [illegible] taken from his pocket. [illegible] according Jurgens overlooked one [illegible], and as [illegible] was [illegible] out Jurgens in [illegible]. The officer in turn [illegible] the fired, killing Jurgens with a shot [illegible] [illegible] through chest. The [illegible] of this fatal shooting [illegible] 21, 1892. On file at Illinois Historical Society is a letter from Gilbert Hughes, writing for [illegible] the crowds [illegible] - [illegible] the proposed to have [illegible] Hillsboro - [illegible] 21, 1919. There are two different stories of [illegible] of [illegible] of Jurgens on the [illegible]. One [illegible] immediately identified by a boy, one of [illegible] Jurgens. Another account, however, says that [illegible] about a month, before [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] who had been killed by [illegible], and [illegible] then [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] The body was taken [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Hildebrand - Part IV.

In Sam's words, near close of his Autobiography, "Let the legend pass down the corridors of time to the latest generation, that the strange flickering light sometimes seen at night in dreary lowlands of south, is none other than 'Jack with his lantern' trying to get reward by finding Sam Hildebrand."

Hildebrand - Hilde, here; brand, flame. Together, "Flaming Here." And down through corridors of time in centuries that have passed since origin of name, we can hear echo of footsteps of those who bore the name Hildebrand "Flaming Here", and found abundantly the adventure implied.

First, Diedrich and his son, valiant knights of old, whose meeting in deadly combat is described in "Song of the Hildebrands."

Gregory VII (who was a Hildebrand), one of most renowned of all the Popes, whose name is given prominent place in history of Popes.

Peter Hildebrand, who gave up life with family of nobility, to set out across vast ocean to a strange new continent.

John Hildebrand, fearless, adventure-loving, every pushing forward into vast wilderness of new continent. One of first colonial settlers west of Mississippi, and first settler of Jefferson Co.,Mo.

Peter Hildebrand, whose love of wilderness of new country, much stronger than his fear of perils that went with it, brought him to an early death at hands of Indians near his new home in wilderness.

And finally, Sam Hildebrand, "King of all the Bushwhackers", "Desperate outlaw of southeast Missouri", whose very name brought fear to hearts of any who had wronged him, yet loved and depended upon by those near and dear to him. To many, just another outlaw, but to others who read his complete life story, a man who will ever live and stand out in their memory - a man with a lifelong lust for vengeance, never completely satisfied, a man who always managed somehow to cutwit his enemies. Though weighed down with hardship and sorrow, and vengeance ever filled his heart, he was still able to pause at times for a hearty laugh. On occasions, he expressed a fervent desire for the peaceful life of the ordinary citizen, and if fate had not willed it otherwise, such a life might have been his. A man of many moods - man of vengeance, man of sorrow, suffering and hardship, man of humor, sometimes seeming to enjoy the wild career of vengeance that was his, while at other times he longed for peaceful life of the ordinary citizen. All of these he was, and there is something in memory of him, that passing of years seems scarcely to dim, and never to wash away.

With supposed passing of Sam Hildebrand seemingly has come, too, a fading of the glory and adventure of the name Hildebrand - "Flaming Here". But never will all this glory and adventure fade, so long as memory of life and name of Sam Hildebrand lives in hearts of men. Will there some day live another who will again bring adventure and glory to the name which spells "Flaming Here", we wonder.

(Note: We have just found the counterfeiter on the family tree. Jail-bird, horse-thief, desperado, and now a counterfeiter - this <u>is</u> getting bad.)

Places Remoniscent of the Hildebrands,
early colonial settlers of Missouri.

Along a trail followed by early Hildebrands, through the then vast wilderness of our state, we pass through rich valley lands of Meramec and Big Rivers, with beautiful hills ever visible in distance. What a blessing to leave for a while the noise and bustle of a busy life, and travel through this beautiful countryside, and as we go, ponder on those pioneers who many years ago followed nearly the same trail as they pushed on into wilderness. At times when it may seem to us that life in city is just a little too busy, crowded, and noisy, we might well take the same trail as did John Hildebrand, many years ago, when he felt, even then, that the settlement at St. Genevieve was too crowded for him, and set out westward into the wilderness. Here, we can escape for a while from problems of present-day life, and live in dreams of those who crossed these trails long ago, as we drink in beauty of surrounding country. We might start our trail, as did John Hildebrand, many years ago, at the little old settlement of St. Genevieve.

It is indeed appropriate that we should commence our little journey among places remoniscent of the Hildebrands at St.Genevieve. It was hem that John Hildebrand landed after his long perilous trip from Pennsylvania in 1770. It was here that the Hildebrands began their trail westward into vast wilderness, which later became our own state of Missouri. As we travel west along present highway #25, we are travelling near the trail John Hildebrand took after leaving settlement at St. Genevieve in 1770s, and set out westward into wilderness, finally to settle 40 miles inland at Saline Creek and Meramec R.

To reach site where John Hildebrand settled after leaving St. Genevieve, we travel first westward over highway 25, then turn north on highway 67, follow this highway until we reach #143, the present road from Lemay Ferry Road (highway 67) to Fenton, Mo., and turn again westward on #143. Somewhere near this route, John Hildebrand and his family must have journeyed as they made their way westward, along the beautiful valley of Meramec River, to place where Saline Creek empties into that river. Here John Hildebrand cleared first land and built first cabin in what later became Jefferson Co. In a short time, he was ordered back to settlement at St. Genevieve, because of grave Indian danger. For some reason, he never returned to his cabin at Meramec River and Saline Creek, and the land shortly passed into other hands. We believe he spent later years of his life on Big River, near present town Cedar Hill, Mo. The road known as highway #143 passes directly by the site where John Hildebrand built his cabin at Meramec River and Saline Creek.

At Fenton, we turn from Highway 143 into highway 30, Gravois Road, and continue our way westward. Probably first point of interest connected with Hildebrand family is the old Stow home place, which is located on left side of highway, going west, a short distance before one reaches House Springs. Here lived Lucinda Hildebrand Stow, great grandmother of writer. Across highway, a short distance west, on a little hill, is old Stow cemetery, where are buried many Stows and their connections.

We might mention here, also, the old Burgess home and spring, located to right of Gravois Road, near House Springs, as one journeys west. This Burgess place in early days was home of House family, related to Hildebrands by marriage, and closely associated with them

in early days. This spring was formerly called House spring, and it was for the House family that the nearby town House Springs was named. It was at site of this Burgess home that Adam House and his son were murdered by Indians in year 1800. It is said that many years later when Burgess was excavating for foundation of present house, that he dug up human bones, supposedly those of Adam House.

Before the House family moved to this farm, it had been occupied by the Head family. The Heads Creek nearby was probably named for this family.

If we turn off paved highway on a gravel road to right at the Burgess home, we pass through a neighborhood where a considerable number of Hildebrands lived in early days, a locality rich both in beauty of scenery and fertility of land. We cross Big River at a resort now called Rockford Beach, but known in early days as the Vander Cruzen Mill. A short distance pas this place on a road that leads to Eureka, stood the old home of Philip Hildebrand, brother of writer's great grandmother. The farm is now owned and occupied by Mr. Ernest Benacker. His home is beautifully situated, with a fine wide view overlooking rich Big River valley. Adjoining this farm formerly owned by Philip Hildebrand, and also overlooking same wide valley, was the old David Hildebrand place, where were raised Philip and his brothers and sisters, among them writer's great grandmother. In this vicinity also lived a number of other descendants of David Hildebrand. Today, practically all this land has passed out of hands of Hildebrand family, and there are few, if any of the name living in neighborhood.

The next point of interest, as we travel westward on highway 30, is the dam on Big River at present town Cedar Hill, where old Gravois Road crosses the river. It was at this location that Peter, son of John Hildebrand mentioned earlier, established what is said to be first settlement in Big River valley, a valley rich today in fine farmlands, ever beautiful scenery, and fine resorts. Just one year after he had settled here, Peter Hildebrand, was killed by Indians, at a spot identified today as corner of Radecker's pasture.

Near this same location on Big River at Cedar Hill also settled at an early date Peter Hildebrand's brother Jonathan. It is likely that John Hildebrand, father of Peter and Jonathan, too, settled at this location some years after he had been driven back to settlement at St. Genevieve. In same vicinity too was located a very old Hildebrand cemetery, which it is said has been partly washed away as Big River in passing years changed its course. This cemetery probably contained remains of John and Jonathan Hildebrand and their families and many other early Hildebrands. There is also located not far from Cedar Hill, a little east, an old Sullens-Hildebrand cemetery, where are buried many early Sullens and Hildebrands.

From a survey of old property records of Jefferson County, it can be noted that these early Hildebrands owned hundreds and hundreds of acres of land in this rich and beautiful Big River valley. Today, there are few of name living in the vicinity, and practically all of this land has long since passed out of hands of Hildebrand family and its descendants.

So ends this part of our trip through country remeniscent of Hildebrands, pioneer settlers of Missouri. To those who might

be interested, we suggest a drive through country reminiscent of Sam Hildebrand's short but troubled life. For this excursion through a land of memories of Sam, we drive south on highway 67, from St. Louis, and when we begin to catch sight of the chat dumps of rich lead mining district in vicinity of Bonne Terre, Flat River, and other nearby towns, we may know we have reached the country where Sam lived most of his short eventful life. On Big River, not very far from where it is crossed by highway 67, is located the cave where Sam so often hid out from his enemies. In same vicinity is located the Hildebrand homestead, home of Sam's parents. The house was burnt during Sam's life, but it is said it has been since restored to its original form.

We drive on until we reach junction on highway 32, then turn west on #32, and go through mining towns of Flat River and Elvins. At Elvins, we might inquire for the old Hampton cemetery, where Sam Hildebrand is supposed to have been buried. This grave is located at front of cemetery, but there is no mark of any kind on it. We return to highway 32 and continue our journey westward to highway #21, then turn north on #21, going through Potosi, Desoto, and several other small towns, and come back to highway 67, to continue our journey northward and homeward. Incidentally, it is at Potosi that Moses Austin, prominent in early Missouri history, is buried.

By taking route outlined just above, we travel through much of country where Sam spent his short eventful life. Here in this mining district of St. Francois County, he was born, spent his boyhood days, grew up, married and while yet in his early twenties, embarked upon a life of sorrow, hardship, and exile from loved ones - of hate and revenge. Here, in his younger days, he enjoyed a brief while of happiness, first on his father's farm, and then with his young wife, Margaret Hampton, on his own farm nearby. Then he met his first great trouble and sorrow, when he and his brother were accused of horse-stealing, and the brother hanged and Sam forced to flee from home and family, never to return again in peace and safety. Many of the events in Sam's life seem to have taken place near what was called in early days Big River Mills.

In this same district near Big River in St. Francois County is located, too, cabin of Sam's Uncle John Williams, where was fought the desperate battle with posse. On a bluff along Big River, the cave where Sam so often hid out.

At times Sam fled to south, when too hard-pressed by his pursuers. He also made frequent trips to Jefferson Co., Mo., where many of his relatives lived, and where his mother in later days of her life, made her home. So, when we drive through Big River country in Jefferson County, we also pass many places where Sam was accustomed to visit during his lifetime.

But, of course, the country richest in memories of Sam, is Big River country, in St. Francois County. As we travel here, we can almost see Sam - for a brief while, young, happy, carefree, then always in exile from home and family, meeting sorrow after sorrow, and vowing over and over and seeking revenge upon those responsible for his plight, sometimes seeming almost to enjoy his wild revengeful life, other times wishing fervently for peaceful life of ordinary citizen.

Stow family.

The Stows came to Missouri somewhat later than the Hildebrands and Sullens; information supplied by a descendant of family gives 1817 as approximate year they came. In this year, Marvil Stow emigrated to Missouri from Kentucky, with his wife and children, among them John, great grandfather of writer. John Stow was two years old when his family came to settle here.

We have not so far been able to trace our line of Stows through to first of family to come to America from old world; as far as we have been able to go so far is to Marvil Stow, who came to Missouri from Kentucky about 1817. From various reference books at Public Library, we note that several of the Stows fought in Colonial wars in this land at a very early date, long before the colonies had won their independence from England. Among these Stows:

John Stow 1595-1643, Roxbury, Mass. Member Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. (Geo. Turner Parker, St.Louis, Mo., a descendant)

Samuel Stow, Marlboro, Mass., in King Phillip's War (Geo.Turner Parker, St.Louis, Mo., a descendant)

John Stow, 1641-1688, Indian Wars, wounded at Hatfield, Middletown, Conn.

(Above names taken from Book of Society of Colonial Wars.)

We note also among early Virginia immigrants a John Stow in 1654.

Records both in very early days of colonies and in frontier times of country inland were very scarce, and today there exist no records at all on many of people who lived then. Because of this handicap in securing records on these pioneers, we have not been able to establish connection between earliest of our line of Stows of whom we have record, and the Stows who came to America in early colonial days, and hence, do not know, which, if any, of Stows mentioned above is our ancestor. From the above, we can see that the Stows were very early settlers in America, the ones who are mentioned in early histories, having come here early in the seventeenth century. The name Stow is an English one, and most, if not all, of the Stows probably came to this country from England.

The earlier Stows who came to Missouri had passed away years before writer was born, and there is available little information on first members of family who lived here. As previously stated, the first Stow of our line of whom we have knowledge, was Marvil Stow, who emigrated to Missouri from Kentucky in year 1817. The only mention we have found in early Kentucky history of Stows is a record of early land grants: (From Filson Club, Kentucky Land Grants, Pub.Lib.)

Marvel Stow, grantee, 50 a., Bk.A-2, p.120, Oct. 14, 1828, Laurel Co., Little Laurel River.

Marvel Stow, grantee, 50 a., " 121, Nov.10, 1828, Ditto

Tradition among older Stow descendants here gives 1817 as year Marvil Stow came to Missouri; above land grants in Kentucky were made in 1828. We have no means of knowing whether Marvil Stow listed in Kentucky land grants was our ancestor, for according to tradition our ancestor Marvil Stow had already settled in Missouri prior to date of grants listed above.

We do not know where or when Marvil Stow was born or when

he married. The first knowledge we have of him is that he came here with his wife and children in 1817. He settled on what is now known as Gravois ROAD (Highway 30) a short distance east of present town House Springs, Mo. The farm where he lived is now known as the Weber place. It was near the home of John, his son. Early property deeds filed at Hillsboro, Mo., in which Marvil Stow is mentioned:

1848, #L-142, Marvil Stowe and Ann Stowe sell land for Bear Creek School and M.E. Church $1.25, for meeting house and school.
1855, #N-250, Marvil Stow and Anna to John R. Stow, $100.
1855, #N-252, Marvil Stow sells to John R. Stow, for $300.

Goodspeed in History of Jefferson Co. (Pub.Lib.) states that Marvil Stow was appointed Commission of Schools Twp. 43, Rg.4, in year 1846.

A Book of Minutes kept by Rev. Isaac Sullens (great grandfather of writer) as Secretary Methodist Board in Missouri, mentioned Marvil Stow, Sr., in 1851. Inasmuch as Marvil is therein referred to as "Sr." it is evident that Marvil had a son also named Marvil. This younger Marvil Stow may have been the one referred to in Kentucky land grants cited above.

The last mention we have of Marvil Stow, is in property deed in 1855. We feel certain, and most of older living descendants of family agree with us, that Marvil Stow spent later days of his life on his farm a few miles east of House Springs, Mo. He probably died there, but we do not have a record of exact date of his death. He was very likely buried in small cemetery near his home, where are buried a number of Stows and their connections. However, there is no marker in this cemetery bearing his name. We do not know the name of his wife, or when or where she was born or died. Early property deeds refer to her as Ann Stow. We have located no will or property deed disposing of property of Marvil Stow; hence, do not have a complete list of his descendants. The children surviving Marvil Stow, of whom we have knowledge:

1. Marvil - only knowledge of a son of this name is that older Marvil Stow is referred to as "Sr." in early Methodist Church Record; so, it is evident from this, that Marvil had a son who bore same name.

2. Joel - Only knowledge we have of this son is from early property records. Deeds in which Joel is mentioned are outlined on page 73, Hildebrand history. From property deed in 1851, it will be noted that Joel Stow married Belinda (Malinda) Hildebrand, who was born Dec. 13, 1825. Belinda was daughter of David and Hannah Hildebrand (See p.73, Hildebrand history). She was sister of Lucinda Hildebrand, great grandmother of writer. It will be noted that two sisters and two brothers married Belinda Hildebrand to Joel Stow, Lucinda Hildebrand to John (also written Johu) Stow. These double inter-marriages in families were common among early settlers, due to small number of people living in one community and close association among them.

Joel and Belinda Stow made their home after their marriage near House Springs, Mo. Mr. J.E. Lease, whose mother was a sister to Belinda, states she later moved to Kansas, and that he saw her back on a visit in 1886. We do not have a record of death of either Belinda or Joel Stow.

Stow Family.

Children of Marvil Stow, contd.:

3. Belinda, daughter of Marvil Stow, Probably born in Kentucky, date unknown. Mrs. Anna Zalle, granddaughter of John Stow, states that John and Joel Stow had a sister named Belinda. She never married, and died rather young, probably in her twenties, of consumption. Exact date her death not known. Mrs. Zallee has in her possession a picture of Belinda Stow. She was tall, and very thin. It seems that most of Stows of our line were inclined to be tall and thin.

4. John, son of Marvil Stow, born in Kentucky May 15, 1815. He was great grandfather of writer. When he was but two years old, his family emigrated to Missouri, and settled on Gravois Road (highway 30), a short distance east of House Springs, Mo. On October 4, 1835, John married Lucinda Hildebrand, who was born March 14, 1817. Her father, David Hildebrand, lived on a farm on Big River, a few miles distant from Stow place (See Hildebrand history). After their marriage, John R. and Lucinda Stow built their home near his father's place, a short distance east of House Springs. Here, both John R. and Lucinda spent remainder of their lives. Early records in which they are mentioned:

1853, #L-374, John R. Stow and Lucinda for $300 sell to Marvil Stow.
1852, #M-586, John Stow to Marvil Stow, for $200.
1857, #S-532, John and Lucinda Stow sell to Joel Stow, for $200.
1864, Jehu and Lucy Stow sell to Sturmann for $1200.

The Stows seem to have made frequent transfers of land within the family, as evidenced by above deeds. We note in early documents that John Stow was sometimes referred to as Jehu Stow.

John Stow was evidently an active member of the Methodist Church, for his name was mentioned several times in Book of Minutes kept by Rev. Isaac Sullens, Secretary of Methodist Board in Missouri. Three of children of John and Lucinda Stow were christened May 5, 1842, according to record in the Minutes: Melissa Avaline, James M., and Nancy M.C. The writer of this sketch never knew personally any of members of older generations of Stows, and therefore can give little information on nature and character of them. From what she has noted of members of later generations, and has heard from various sources, the Stows seem to have been generally tall, and most often very thin, people, of a sober quiet nature, many of them very determined and set in their ways. They were, to best of our knowledge, of English descent, and possessed accordingly many of characteristics of English people.

Here on their farm near House Springs, Lucinda and John Stow, we are sure, enjoyed a long tranquil life together. Week days found him busy on his farm, and she with her house and children, and Sunday, we do not doubt, found them at meeting at nearby Methodist Church. We do not know what side John Stow's sympathies were with during the Civil War, or how War affected life at his home. Oldest living descendants do not know what part, if any, John Stow and family took during Civil War.

Marvil Stow children, contd.:

On February 5, 1881, Lucinda Hildebrand Stow died. She was buried in small cemetery across highway from her home, where are buried a number of other Stows. Today some cedar trees and a few old tombstones still standing call one's attention to this cemetery, as he rides along present highway 30, Gravois Road.

Lucinda and John Stow lived for many years in a log house, which he had built on their farm. About 1860, a new larger frame house was built in front of the old log house. After death of his wife, John Stow lived in the little log house where he and she had dwelt together for many years, and his son, Frank Stow, by this time grown and married, made his home in the newer place. Here, in this cabin, John Stow died March 12, 1888. He was laid to rest in the small cemetery, in sight of home where he had spent most of his life.

For many years after death of John Stow, the log cabin on Stow place remained unoccupied. Within recent years, a member of the Weber family purchased the old Stow cabin, and moved it to his place nearby, where it is said, he planned to restore same, so far as possible, to its original form. The frame house built by Stows about 1860 remains standing. It has been occupied until very recently, by Mrs. Anna Zallee, granddaughter of John Stow. We give now records on children born to John R. and Lucinda Stow:

1. Melissa Emeline, daughter of John R. and Lucinda Stow, born Aug. 7, 1836, House Springs, Mo. Married Dec. 6, 1857, to John W. Sullens, son of Isaac and Malinda Sullens. He born July 16, 1833. For record of life of John and Melissa Sullens, see Sullens sketch, under John, son of Isaac and Malinda Sullens. Melissa died Dec. 27, 1870. Six children were born to her, three who died in infancy, and three who survived her. Their names and records may also be found under history of John, son of Isaac Sullens. Melissa died when writer's mother was very small, and she can not recall anything of her appearance, nor does she possess a picture of her. Some records of two of Melissa's children - Lucinda M. and Edwin E., both who married Bromelsicks - may be found later in this sketch under the Bromelsick history, James Bromelsick and Martha Bromelsick. The other child of Melissa, Frank, did not marry. He is still living. Melissa Emeline Stow was <u>grandmother of writer.</u>

2. Nancy M.C., daughter of John R. Stow and Lucinda, born House Springs, Mo., Nov. 26, 1839. Married first to Louis Burgen. He served in Civil War on side of south, and it is supposed that he was killed in action, for he never returned to his family. No word of his death was ever received by family. One child, Louis Burgen, was born of this marriage. He lives in St. Louis, Mo.

Nancy, finally taking for granted that her first husband had been killed in war, married again to John Ramey. They made their home near Catawissa, Franklin Co., Mo. Here she died April 12, 1900. Children by her second marriage will be given on next page.

Children of Nancy M.C. Stow:

Edward	Rose	Wilde (girl)
Annie	Bert	

3. James M. Stow, son of John and Lucinda Stow, born Oct. 18, 1837, House Springs, Mo. Died there Sept., 1845, buried in cemetery across from Stow home.

4. Frank, son of John and Lucinda Stow, born Feb.2, 1842, House Springs, Mo., married Anna Weber. Resided after marriage at new house built on John Stow homestead. Frank was one of charter members of #180, AOUW, organized, Fenton, Mo., 1880. One of presiding officers of lodge. Frank Stow was well-known and active in affairs of his community. He died at his home at House Spring, Mar. 2, 1912. Buried in the small cemetery near his home. One child was born to Frank and Anna Stow:

Anna Stow, born Nov. 4, 1876, House Springs, Mo. Married at St.Louis Mo. Sept. 10, 1902, to Alexis Zallee, son of John Zallee and Rose Delima. He was born Dec. 29, 1871, at St.Louis, Mo. Alexis and Anna made their home after marriage at the old Stow homestead, until past year (1940), when ill health made it necessary for them to move near to home of their son at Affton, Mo. Alexis and Anna Zallee had one child:

Leslie Zallee, born Dec. 24, 1904, Married first to Ethel Stevens; second to Zelda Gardner, live at Affton, Mo.

Anna Stow Zallee died April 14, 1941. Mr. Zallee now makes his home with his son Leslie, at Affton, Mo.

5. Missouri Ann, daughter of John R. and Lucinda Stow, born Dec. 17, 1844, House Springs, Mo. Married John Stouse. Lived first after marriage on farm near Stow place in vicinity of House Springs. John Stouse a charter member of #180 AOUW, of Fenton, Mo. About 1886, the Stouse family moved to Texas Co., Mo., where both John and Missouri Anna spent remainder of their lives. She died March 18, 1928. Her children were (in order of ages): George, Marion, Elzie, Frank, Charles, Albert (born about 1882).

So we close this sketch in history of Stow family. In early days, the Stows were well-known and active in the affairs of their community, today, there are no longer any of the name living in that vicinity, and it is doubtful if there are even any of their descendants living there. The old Stow house still stands to recall memories of Stow family, once prominent in life of community. Until just recently, Mrs. Anna Zallee, granddaughter of John Stow, lived in the old Stow home, and she and old home remained together to recall memories of family. But sickness intervened, and it became necessary for Zallees to move near to home of their son, and the old Stow home is now left alone to recall memories of the Stows and things of bygone days connected with them. The departure of Mrs. Anna Zallee from the old Stow place seemed much like the removal of an old landmark. Here on this place she was born and had lived most of her life. Her father, too, before her, had been born here and spent his entire life here. Her grandfather came to the neighborhood when he was but two years old, and spent his whole life there. Her great grand-

father Marvil Stow lived for years on a farm near the John Stow homestead. Mrs. Zallee was truly a part of the neighborhood in which she had spent so many years, both by virtue of so many generations of her family having lived there, and by her own activity and interest in the people and the affairs of the community. Since her removal from the neighborhood, we do not know of any of the Stow descendants living there now.

Thus fades the memory of the Stow family, like that of many other of our pioneer families. Just an old house and memories among long-time residents of the community to recall the Stows, once well-known and active there.

We spoke directly above of the removal of Mrs. Anna Stow Zallee from community where Stows first settled in Missouri and where in early days they were well-known to all in the community. It is our painful duty to state that since above was written, not only has Mrs. Zallee passed from the community where she and her people had long resided, but she has passed also from this life. On April 14, 1941, she entered into rest, after a three weeks' illness, result of heart attack. Funeral services were conducted from St. Martin's Church, High Ridge, Mo., where she had been long a faithful and active member. Those who desire may include here a picture of the John R. Stow home, with two of his granddaughters, Mrs. Lucinda Bromelsick (left) and Mrs. Anna Zallee (right) standing in front of house. (Copies of picture can be obtained at cost (3 or 4¢) from writer.)

Bromelsick (or Brommelsieck)

Of all the ancestors of writer, the Brommelsicks emigrated to America at the latest date; yet, almost one hundred years have passed since first of our line came to this country. The name is of German origin. It has been spelt several ways by those of family living in America, the most common spelling being Brommelsieck. The grandfather of writer used this spelling, but his children shortened name to read "Bromelsick," and those of our line of family have continued to use this shortened form.

There is available very little information on the family prior to emigration to America in 1854. In this year, three of the Brommelsiecks, first cousins, came to America from Hanover, Germany. One cousin settled in St. Louis, and is said to be ancestor of the Brommelsiecks, some of whom are socially prominent there. Another cousin settled in northern part of St. Louis Co., Mo., and the Brommelsiecks living today in that vicinity are all descendants of him. The third cousin, Henry Brommelsieck, grandfather of writer, settled in Keokuk, Iowa.

Henry was born Hanover, Ger., June 19, 1827; his parents were Frederick Brommelsieck and Anna Brono. We have no records on them. Henry, while residing in Hanover married Miss Louise Stratman. It is said that eight children were born to Henry and Louise during their residence in Germany, but all died either in infancy or early childhood. We have no record of names or dates of birth of these children. The first child of whom we have record is Emma Henrietta, who was born Nov. 24, 1854, on board ship Addonia, which brought Henry and Louise to America. Henry and Louise reached America in 1854 and settled in Keokuk, Ia. Here, another child, Charles August, was born to them, June 16, 1863.

About 1865, Henry and Louise moved to St. Louis, Mo., where she died April 15, 1866. She was buried in old Pickers Cemetery here. This cemetery was later excavated, prior to construction of Roosevelt High School, which was built on site of the old cemetery. Relatives of Louise never received any notice to remove her remains, prior to excavation of cemetery; probably officers of cemetery had no record of location of her grave, or address of relatives who survived her. It is said when relatives heard cemetery was to be torn up, they waited expectantly for a notice, but no word came.

After death of his first wife, Henry Brommelsieck and his two children moved to Jefferson Co., Mo. Here, Henry met and married Miss Drucilla Longworth, daughter of Joseph and Margarent Longworth. She was born April 15, 1841, High Ridge, Mo. Henry and Drucilla were married December 31, 1866, at home of Mr. Jacob Dicht, near Sugar Creek, Jefferson Co., Mo. They made their home, after marriage, near Sugar Creek, Jefferson Co. At his trade, that of a carpenter, like many of the German craftsmen, he was said to have been highly skilled. He also made furniture for many of his friends and neighbors, among them, Darius A. Sullens, grand uncle of writer.

Bromelsick.

During Civil War, Henry Brommelsieck served as a volunteer in Union Army, from state of Iowa. He received a bad gunshot wound in his leg, which left him lame and forced him to walk with a cane remainder of his life. In their later years, Henry and Drucilla Brommelsieck moved from Jefferson County to Fenton, St.Louis Co.,Mo., where both spent remainder of their lives. He died April 1, 1907, and she January 17, 1919; both were buried in McCormick Cemetery, Jefferson Co., Mo., near where they had spent many years of their married life. The children born to Henry Brommelsieck by his first marriage: Eight childred born in Germany, died infancy. Others:

I. Emma Henrietta Brommelsieck.

She was born on ship Addonia Nov. 24, 1854. Married Aug.11, 1874, to Philip Weicker, son of Peter Weicker and Katherine Dickler, who was born Apr. 28, 1851, at Hahnpfungstadt, Hessendarmestadt, Ger. Philip Weicker arrived in America from Germany Sept. 15, 1869. In 1875, Philip and Emma Weicker moved from St. Louis, Mo. to Dwight, Ill., where he engaged in the bakery business. They retired in 1902, and following year moved to Chicago, but returned to Dwight to live in 1905. Mrs. Weicker died Easter morning April 23, 1916, at her home in Dwight, after a long illness. She had been a faithful active member of the German Lutheran Church, at Dwight, for many years. Mr. Weicker died Dec. 1, 1928, at Peoria, Ill. Their children:

1. Minnie, born July 1, 1876, married first to Adolph Eggenberger, who is now dead. Married second to Richard King. Resides at Cincinnati, Ohio.
2. Philip D., born Sept. 28, 1877. Married Anna Tock, who was born in Germany and came to this country when she was four. Philip and Anna Weicker reside St. Louis, Mo. They have five children: Dorothy, Philip, Louise, Robert, and Virginia.
3. Christine, born Dec. 20, 1879. Married Harry Smith. Living at Peoria, Ill.
4. Katherine, born May 21, 1881, married Clarence Hayes, living at Peoria, Ill.
5. Louis A., born Feb. 1, 1883, married first to Jessie Miller, second to Julia Hoffner, living at Dwight, Ill.
6. Edna, born Dec. 5, 1884, married to Fred Timm., Resides at Santa Ana, Calif.
7. William, born July 28, 1886, died Jan. 1, 1910. Never married.
8. Karl H. born June 23, 1888, married Lisa ____, resides in Toronto, Canada.
9. John G., born Dec. 9, 1889, married Henrietta Opperman, lived Seattle, Wash. Died Oct. 31, 1931.
10. Emma, born Sept. 9, 1892, resides at Peoria, Ill. Not married.
11. Fred H., born Feb. 9, 1896, married Thelma Silver, resides at Peru, Ind.
12. Henrietta, born Sept. 9, 1898, married Frank Huber, lives at Jackson, Mich.

II. Charles August Bromelsick.

Charles August, son of Henry and Louise Brommelsieck, was born Keokuk, Ia., June 16, 1863. Married Mar. 5, 1885 to Elizabeth Daubert, who was born May 14, 1867, daughter of Wm. and Minnie Daubert. Made their home first after marriage in Jefferson Co., Mo.

Charles A., contd.:
moved later to Fenton, Mo., where both made their home remainder of their lives. Charles A. learnt the carpenter trade from his father and was engaged all his life as contractor and builder. Elizabeth Daubert Bromelsick died June 21, 1932. Charles A. and his daughter Bertha continued to make their home at Fenton after death of Elizabeth. Bertha died in 1936. Charles A. died in January, 1938.
Children of Charles A. and Elizabeth Bromelsick:

1. Minnie, born Fenton, Mo. Oct. 9, 1884, died May 20, 1886.
2. Bertha, born Fenton, Mo. June 25, 1887. Never married. Worked for years as operator at local telephone exchange of Fenton. Through her many years of service at the switchboard, she became well-known and liked in her community. Died Feb. 18, 1936, after many years of poor health.
3. Emma, born Fenton, Mo. Jan. 20, 1891. Married Wm. Richards, b. June 17, 1894, son of George Richards and Elizabeth Heutel. Lived most of their life at Fenton, Mo. Have one daughter Henrietta, who was born Aug. 29, 1921. She is now married and also lives Fenton, Mo. She has one child, born in 1941.
4. Henry, born Sept. 4, 1892. Henry became crippled in his leg after a fall when he was about fifteen. He never married. Died Aug. 29, 1922.
5. Edward James, born June 20, 1895, Fenton, Mo. Married Sept. 10, 1918, to Eva M. Doerge, born June 14, 1894, St. Genevieve, Mo., daughter of Louis Doerge and Nora Beauchamp. Eva's father was German; her mother was descendant of a very old and well-known French family at St. Genevieve. Ed and Eva resided at Fenton, Mo. He died Aug. 19, 1934. They had no children.

This concludes our record of children born to Henry Brommelsieck by his first marriage. We go on now with records of children born to him by his second marriage:

1. Joseph, born Nov. 27, 1867, died Feb. 22, 1887, never married. Buried McCormick Cemetery, Jefferson Co., Mo.

2. Herman Frederick (known as Fred) born June 18, 1869. Never married. Lived at or near Fenton, most of his life. Died May 7, 1933. Buried McCormick Cemetery.

3. James Philip Bromelsick, born Feb. 7, 1872. Father of writer. Married Lucinda Melissa, daughter of John Sullens and Melisssa Stow, born July 2, 1867. James and Lucinda made their home in St. Louis Co., Mo., where he worked for years as a paint contractor. Both are still living. Their children:

1. Arthur Edward, born Fenton, Mo., April 4, 1904. Married July 19, 1928, at Carlyle, Ill., to Margaret Dierberg, who was born at Maplewood, Mo., Aug. 31, 1903. Arthur and Margaret reside at Kirkwood, Mo., where he is engaged in plasterer contracting business. They have no children.
2. Anna Mae (writer of this sketch) born Sappington, Mo. Feb. 20, 1907. Married at St. Louis, Mo. July 9, 1928 to Clarence W. Sartori, who was born St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 7, 1907. He employed for past eighteen years at Shapleigh Hardware Co. She was employed prior to marriage in office at U.S. Veterans' Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. They have one child:

Corinne Mae Sartori, born Jan. 11, 1930, at Kirkwood, Mo.

4. Susan Anna (known as Anna) daughter of Henry Brommelsieck, born Dec. 27, 1873, married Nov. 28, 1901, to Wm. Creamer, son of Charles Creamer and Margaret Prentice, born July 13, 1865, St. Louis, Mo. Wm. and Anna Creamer resied in St.Louis and St.Louis Co., Mo. Her health was poor for years, and at early age of 46, she died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1919. She was buried at Park Hill Cemetery, Sappington, Mo. The writer of this sketch was named Anna, for this of her father. Wm. Creamer has remained single since death of his wife, and now resides at Fenton, Mo.

5. Louise E., daughter Henry Brommelsieck, born June 2, 1875, married at Jefferson Co., Oct. 10, 1894, to Wm. Albert Bittick, son of John Bittick and Edith Davis, born Feb. 8, 1871. The Bitticks were among very early pioneer settlers of Missouri. They were related by marriage to Wease family, who in turn were related to writer through Hildebrands. Wm. A. and Louise Bittick lived first near the St.Louis-Jefferson County line, then moved to Fenton, Mo., where most of their children were born. Later moved to Valley Park and finally to Eureka, Mo. Mr. Bittick worked all his life as a carpenter and building contractor. On nov. 18, 1933, Louise died after many years of ill health. Since her death, Wm. A. Bittick has divided his time between some of children who still live in Missouri, and other who have removed to California. Children of Wm.A. and Louise Bittick:

1. Wm. Albert, born Fenton, Mo. Apr. 1, 1895, died April, 1897.
2. Myrtle Marie, born Fenton, Mo., July 3, 1897. Married Edgar Johnson. Lives in California. Has one son.
3. Lillian Katherine, born Fenton, Mo. Mar. 9, 1900. Not married. Living at McFarland, Calif.
4. Goldman G., born Fenton, Mo. Jan. 27, 1902. Married Lucille Bauer. Lives at Erueka, Mo. Has 2 daughters.
5. Addonia Emma Henrietta, born Fenton, Mo. Jan. 22, 1903. Went to California for her health. Married there Waldo Philbrook. They had two boys, one who died in early childhood, and the other who is still living. Addonia was named in honor of the ship which had brought Henry and Louisa Brommelsieck to America, and Henrietta Emma, for Henrietta Emma, their daughter, who was born on this ship, during trip across ocean. Addonia Philbrook died April, 1940, at McFarland, Calif, and was buried there. Her husband and small son remain living at their home, and her sister Lillian cares for the home and child.
6. Alverta Ma,e born Fenton, Mo. Jan. 1, 1905. Taught school in St. Louis Co., for many years. Married Leslie George. Now lives in California. No children.
7. Ilah Beatrice, born Fenton, Mo. Dec. 3, 1906. Taught school in St. Louis County, Mo. Married Marion Meier, now divorced. Has one daughter Wanda Jean, born June, 1929. Now living in Calif.
8. Paul Frederick, born Eureka, Mo., May 30, 1911. Married Amelia Goodyear. Now living in California.

Gertrude Ann Hartwell, born Dec. 12, 1880, at Kirkwood, Mo.

4. Tonia Anna Jones, an annual daughter of Henry Jones, born Dec. 27, 1870, married Dec. 22, 1901, to Mr. Frederick Dorrance Cameron and resided in St. Louis and St. Louis Co., Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron resided in St. Louis and St. Louis Co., Mo. for twelve and one-half years, and of early age of 34, was killed at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 10, 1910. She was buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo. The mother of this child was married twice. For two years of her father, Mr. Cameron has married Miss Ruth Smith of St. Louis, and her resides at Denver, Colo.

5. Louisa E., daughter Henry Hermelbrook, born June 1, 1871, married at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10, 1894, to Mr. Albert Hawley, son of John Hawley and Ruth Davis, born Jan. 8, 1871. The children were among very well pleased artists of Kirkwood. They were related by marriage to Miss Emily, who in turn were related to Walter Dunwell Hildebrandt. Mr. A. Hal Louisa Hawley lived first near Kirkwood, Mo., Webster County line, then moved to Kirkwood, Mo., where some of their children were born. Later moved to Valley Park and finally to Kansas, Mo. Mr. Hawley worked all his life as a carpenter and building contractor. On Dec. 19, 1924, Louisa died after many years of ill health. Since her death, Mr. H. Hawley has married Mrs. Hawley, nee Miss Ethel Hawley, and other who have resided in California. Children of Louisa and Albert Hawley:

1. Mr. Albert, born Kirkwood, Mo., Aug. 3, 1895, died April, 1917.
2. Cynthia Ruth, born Kirkwood, Mo., July 3, 1897, married Thomas Jackson, lives in California. Has one son.
3. Lillian Frances, born Kirkwood, Mo., Nov. 3, 1900, married Harry Sterling, of Kirkwood, Calif.
4. Dorothy C., born Kirkwood, Mo., Dec. 27, 1902, married Louis Hawley, lives at Tucson, Ariz., has 2 daughters.
5. Antonia Ann Hawley, born Kirkwood, Mo., Dec. 18, 1906, went to California for her health. Married Thomas Walter Schlinger. Has two boys, one who died in a big collision, and the other who is still living. Antonia was found in Denver of the body which had brought Mary and Louisa. Schlinger's to Kansas, and California home. For Schlinger Home, Mary's daughter, the two were on this boy, having left across ocean. Antonia Hawley died April, 1910, at Inglewood, Calif., and was buried there. Her husband and small son remain living at their home, and her living Lillian cares for the boys and child.
6. Alvarta Ann, a born Kirkwood, Mo., Jan. 1, 1908, married Robert Lee Doole Sr., Jr. Many years. Married Louis Hicks. Has lived in California, in Oklahoma.
7. Lena Beatrice, born Kirkwood, Mo., June 6, 1909, married Joseph St. Louis County, Mo. Married Lorine Smith, now divorced. Has one daughter Linda Jean, born June, 1929, now living in Denver.
8. Jack Frederick, born Kirkwood, Mo., Mar 30, 1912. Married Annie Conquest. Now living in California.

9. Emerson Matthew, born Valley Park, Mo. Jan. 26, 1909. Employed as contractor and builder. Married Mary Rhodes. Lives Pacific, Mo. Has one child. (Note: Em. should precede Paul)
10. Drucilla Louise, born Eureka, Mo. Sept. 4, 1917. Married Charles Vanetta, living in Bakersfield, Calif. Has one daughter Jane Helen born Sept. 19, 1940.

With this, we close record of children of Wm. A. and Louise Bittick, and continue with other children of Henry Brommelsieck.

6. Martha Katherine, daughter of Henry and Drucilla Brommelsieck, born Aug. 4, 1877. Married April 27, 1904 to Edwin E. Sullens, son of John and Melissa E. Sullens, born Jan. 13, 1865. Made their home at Fenton, Mo., for many years, in a little house directly across street from M.E. Church, where they were active members. Many of the ministers who served at Fenton M.E. Church received of the hospitality of the home of Edwin and Martha Sullens. Edwin and Martha moved to Eureka, Mo., then Pacific, and later Kirkwood, Mo., where she died Mar. 18, 1925, after several years of illness. Edwin continues to live at Kirkwood, Mo. Children of E. and M. Sullens:
1. Hazel Marie, born May 11, 1905, died infancy. Buried at cemetery of M.E. Church at Fenton, Mo., where her mother also is buried.
2. Meredith Frances, born Dec. 29, 1906., Fenton, Mo. Married Aug. 17, 1929, to Princeton Curtis, who was born St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 4, 1906. Now residing at Kirkwood, Mo. Meredith taught school for many years at Rott School, St.Louis Co., Mo. M. and P. Curtis have one child: Mary K., born Aug.10, 1937, St.Louis, Mo.

7. Mary Susan, daughter of Henry and Drucilla Brommelsieck, born Aug. 1, 1880, died July 23, 1881. Buried McCormick Cemetery.

8. Margaret Lillian, daughter of Henry and Drucilla Brommelsieck, born May 19, 1882. Married to James Groomn, separated; he now dead. She now living St.Louis Co., Mo.

This completes our record on the Bromelsick family. As stated earlier, all of the Bromelsicks (Brommelsiecks) living in this part of country are said to be descendants of three first cousins who came to America from Germany in 1854, one cousin being grandfather of writer, another ancestors of Brommelsiecks in northern St. Louis County, and third, ancestors of Brommelsiecks of St.Louis county and city, some of whom are socially prominent here.

The descendants of writer's line of family are very few today. There are left now only two males of her line who bear the name Bromelsick, one her father and other her brother. It is quite probable that the name in our line of family may pass away with present generation.

Longworth (Longwith).

The Longworth is a very early American family. WE find them mentioned in colonial history at early date, and it is belief of writer that they came to America in the 1600's. Tradition in writer's family gives origin of Longworths as Scoth-Irish. The name Longworth is found listed in Harrison's Surnames of the United Kingdom, and its meaning is there given as "the long enclosure or estate." The name is frequently spelt "Longwith", as well as "Longworth". The writer has not been able to trace her line of family to the first of name to settle in America. Hence, we do not know which of the Longworths mentioned in early American records belong to our line. Some of family seem to have settled in New Jersey at an early date; some in North Carolina, but most of them are mentioned in early records of Virginia. Whether all the Longworths are descended from one common ancestor who emigrated to Virginia, or whether there were several of name who emigrated to America, and settled at various points, we do not know. We quote now some references on the Longworths from early American records:

Early Virginia immigrants - James Longworth in 1652 by Connaway Company (Note: This may have been our ancestor, as name James appears in each generation for several generations in our line.)

N.C. and S.C. Marriage Records by Clemens: Archibald Longworth of N.J. and Elizabeth Rich, Lukes Parish, SC, Aug. 20, 1800.

Marriage Notices, S.C., by Salley: Married on 20 ult in St.Lukes Parish by Rev. Mr.O'Donmold, Mr. Archibald Longworth of Newark, N.J. to Miss Elizabeth Rich, niece of James Garvey, Esq. (Wed. Sept. 3, 1800.)

Torrence's Virginia Wills admin. 1632-1800:

Robert	Longworth,	Lancaster Co.,	Va.,	inven.	in 1691.
Wm.	"	Richmond "	"	"	" 1756.
Joseph	"	Southampton"	"	"	" 1778.
John	"	Westmoreland Co."		"	" 1722.
Wm.	"	" "	"	"	" 1724.
John	"	" "	"	will	" 1727.
Burgess	"	" "	"	"	" 1751.

From Revolutionary War soldiers in Va.:
Burgess Longwith on Ship Tempest in 1779.
John Longwith.

From Revolutionary War Soldiers and Sailors from Lancaster Co.Va.:
John Longwith allowed several bills for supplies furnished Army.

The first ancestor of our line of whom we have knowledge is a James Longworth, whose name appears in an old family record in possession of Mr. Cornelius Longworth (now deceased) of St. Louis. This record states that James Longworth was born about 1760, and served in Revolutionary War. An effort was made by writer to obtain record of service in War on this James Longworth, but both Adjutant General's Office and National Archives advise they have no record of his service in War. The records of Revolutionary War soldiers available today are far from complete, however, and there are many who fought in the cause on whom we can obtain no record. The Cornelius Longworth mentioned above told writer that he had possessed

some record on early members of the Longworth family, but they were destroyed when a fire burnt, about 1912, a considerable part of town Fenton, Mo., where Cornelius then resided. This James Longworth, was, no doubt, the father of the two brothers James and Joseph Longworth, who came to Missouri about 1825. Mr. Cornelius Longworth states that father of James and Joseph (probably James) never came to Missouri, with his sons, but remained in Ohio, where our line of the family made their home prior to coming to Missouri. The Adjutant General's Office has supplied us with following record on James and Joseph (or Josiah) Longworth (Longwith):

James Longwith, private, U.S.Rifles, commanded by Captain Edward Wadsworth, enlisted Aug, 10, 1812, in Tenn., to serve five years. His name appears on the Inspection Return of Fort Armstrong, Ill., dated Aug. 31, and semi-annual muster roll of Capt. McIntosh's Company dated Dec. 31, 1817, which shows that he was discharged August 10, 1817. Age at enlistment, 19 years; birthplace, North Carolina or Tennessee.

Josiah Longwith, private, U.S.Rifles, commanded by Capt. Edward Wadsworth, enlisted Aug. 27, 1812, in Tenn., to serve for five years. His name last appears on Inspection Return of Fort Crawford dated Aug. 31, and semi-annual muster roll Capt. Calhoun's Company dated Dec. 31, 1817, which shows he was discharged Aug. 27, 1817. Age at enlistment, 15 years, birthplace, Warren, N.C.
Note: In early property records in Missouri, our ancestors James and Joseph Longworth were referred to as James Longwith and Josiah Longwith; so, the latter spelling is probably the proper one, and agrees with that as given in War records.

The record as supplied by Adjutant General's Office fits in with information given writer by an older member of family, who stated that the two Longworth boys fought in cause of their country in War of 1812, and that the younger of two, Joseph, was just a boy when he enlisted in the service.

The oldest living descendants in our line of Longworths have no knowledge of father of James and Joseph (Josiah) Longworth. Inasmuch as name James Longworth appears in an old family record on our line, and date of his birth fits in with probable date of birth of father of brothers James and Joseph, we assume that James Longworth, who was born about 1760, was father of the two Longworth boys who settled in Missouri about 1825. An aunt of writer states that her mother (writer's grandmother) has told her that maiden name of mother of James and Joseph Longworth was Lizzie Pockett. She further stated that mother died while her sons were away during War of 1812. From same source, we learn that Longworth boys had one sister, who was spoken of as "Cissie", and that the family was connected with a Hancock family, though she did not know exact relationship. To summarize information available in connection with Longworth (Longwith) family thus far:

Longworth.

First ancestor on our line of whom we have record - James Longworth, born about 1760, place unknown, said to have fought in Revolutionary War, though we have not been able to locate record of his service. According to tradition among older living members of family, our line of Longworths came originally from Virginia. James Longworth married Lizzie Pockett. Date and place her birth unknown. She died about 1815 (during War of 1812). Date death of her husband James Longworth not known. He is said to have remained in Ohio, when his two sons came to Missouri to live. Children of James and Lizzie Longworth, of whom we have knowledge:

James Joseph (Josiah) A daughter known as "Cissie"

(Probably other children on whom we have no record.)

Records of James and Joseph L. and their descendants will be given later. Before continuing with these, there are two interesting points in connection with our line of family, which it seems appropriate that we discuss at this point.

First, by far the most prominent of the Longworths in America, was Nicholas Longworth, Republican leader, who served as Speaker of the House of Representatives in Washington, D.C., and who married Alice, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt. Nicholas lived from 1870 to 1931. Considerable interesting information on Nicholas and his family is given by Alice Roosevelt Longworth in her book "Crowded Hours." This particular line of the family came to Ohio, from New Jersey in 1804. The first of family to settle there was Nicholas Longworth's great grandfather, also named Nicholas. The elder Nicholas was not only a sagacious business man, but gave much to charity, made many gifts of land to the city (Cincinnati) and co-operated in all civic enterprises. He saw the possbilities of grape culture on the hills along the river which were soon terraced with his vineyards and the wine industry flourished. He bought a house on Pike Street where he led an almost patriarchal existence with his family and other relatives; an easy open-handed existence, simply and charming it must have been, and he earned it. Within a generation, his descendants were one of those firmly established "old families" that felt itself as much a part of the tradition of the land, as does an English family whose ancestors are in Doomsday Book. Such was nature of Nicholas Longworth, first of his line to settle in Ohio. The next of this line of Longworths was Joseph, and we note from "Crowded Hours":

"In 1848, when Mr. Joseph Longworth moved out of town from the house his father lived in in downtown Cincinnati--later it came into possession of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taft and is now a museum for their art collection--he was possessor of what then seemed a large fortune, and during his lifetime the well-being continued and he kept up the traditions of personal hospitality and public benefactions of his father. The eastern hills were country then, and Rookwood (new home of Longworths) was surrounded by many acres at end of an avenue some distance in from a country road. When his daughter married, he built a place for her across ravine from Rookwood; when his son married, he continued to live in his father's house and Nick and his sisters were born there. One has the impression that the members of that generation must have felt that they had come into the world with

golden spoons in their mouth; there was a sense of plenty that, I suppose, seemed to them secure and permanent. Meanwhile the soil on the hillsides had run out and the vineyards failed; the investments in real estate ceased to yield the profits they had seemed so sure. Mr. Joseph Longworth led a tranquil existence; reading, planting the trees that are still the beauty of Rookwood, and 'collecting.' His fortune was more than adequate for his needs; he did not care to accumulate more; he had almost a contempt for that sort of 'business'. He did not even have the nose for intrinsic value that his father had. It showed even in what he collected as he bought Persian shawls instead of tapestries. The business sense became completely atrophied in his children. Nick's father, Judge Longworth, and his sister Mrs. Storer, were artistic, musical, gifted, charming individuals, who had little concern about the sources of their income. So by the time Nick got his inheritance, there was little left to be 'business-like' about.

"Booth Tarkington in 'The Magnificent Ambersons' describes the vicissitudes and the vanishing fortune of a family in a middle western city that has always reminded me of the Longworths. When I went to Cincinnati, though suburbs were beginning to sprout in the neighborhood, there were walks through our own woods and fields, and to the east, it was only a step into what was still country where I took long tramps. But all that is changed. The country roads are streets lined with houses. Rents fell off, taxes grew higher and higher, and when Mrs. Longworth died and the estate was divided into three parts, 'something had to be done.' Now the Longworth estate yields hardly enough to pay the taxes and the woods and fields of Rookwood are a subdivision; a few acres are all that Nick kept out for himself. So I sometimes call it 'Amberson Island.'

"But in 1906 the finances of the Longworths, though they were on the way, had not reached their present 'low.' There was still an illusion of the spacious early days. Mrs. Longworth was more like a contemporary of her children than like their parent. They were much together, and the house was always full of their friends and hers. Nick was thirty-six when he married. His father had died sixteen or seventeen years before and he and his mother had a peculiarly close relationship. They were devoted to one another and she was completely absorbed in everything that concerned him. I know how hard it was for her to have him marry at all; and I was not someone who 'merged' with the family she married into; not by a long shot, I fear. Besides being an egotist, I was far too much one of my own family for that.

"Nick was not sufficiently well-off to keep up more than the house in Washington. Even if he had been able to afford it, I do not think he would ever have consented to live while in Cincinnati in any house but Rookwood; which was to go to him when his mother died, but of which she was to be the head so long as she lived. So there she and I were, in the absurd, yet none the less trying, mother-in-law and daughter-in-law situation of the comic papers, obliged for economic and sentimental reasons to be under the same roof for a certain length of time every year.

"Mrs. Longworth must in her youth have been a pretty and more than usually attractive woman. She had that unmistakable air of one who has always been found charming, and who takes attention and con-

sideration as a matter of course, who would indeed be much surprised not to get them. Many of her family and friends were, I think, sorry for her. They were resentful on her account that she had to have in her house a non-conforming daughter-in-law who obviously would have preferred to be elsewhere; who had little respect for the 'family position.' Yet I liked my mother-in-law and I think she liked me. No one could have helped liking her. She had charm, and she was one of the most companionable of people. There was no one and nothing that we did not discuss. She told me revealing family stories. I realized, as I got to know her better, that she too had her own ideas on the subject of in-laws. At one time we made a chart of the Longworths and their family connections, that would be interesting eugenically. We painstakingly marked the names of the relatives in different colored inks to indicate the type of psychosis from which we decided they suffered. I once saw a chart at a eugenics exhibition that reminded me very much of the one that we had made. She and I became good friends, but distinctly in spite of, rather than because of being mother- and daughter-in-law.*****"

Information on this line of the Longworth family is taken from Alice Roosevelt Longworth's book "Crowded Hours." So keenly interesting is her description of various members of the family that, after reading her book, we can almost feel that we really knew these people.

As to the connection between this line of Longworths and the writer's, in absence of any book giving a geneaology of the family in America, the exact connection cannot be established. The write grandmother, who was a Longworth, said that the two lines of family were distantly related and that she herself was a fifth cousin to Speaker Longworth. The writer has noted a striking resemblance between a Longworth of her line and Nicholas Longworth. This tradition in her family and the similarity in appearance in members of both lines leads writer to conclude that two branches of family are related, but exact connection can not be established, in absence of a complete geneaology of family.

Now, we come to more interesting information in connection with our line of the Longworth family. Here, also, tradition and appearance bear witness, but lack of geneaology on earlier members of family, keeps us from stating definitely the connection. Tradition among older members of Longworth family in Missouri, and older settlers of community where they lived, tells us that our line of family has Indian blood. This statement is made by many who knew older members of family, and is further borne out by appearance and characteristics of many members of family. Several of those of early generations of Longworths in Missouri are said to have been distinctly Indian in appearance. Even in many of later generations, traces of Indian can be noted in their appearance. Many of family also possessed other accompanying characteristics of Indian, such as a wild, rockless nature, quickness to anger, and some, slovenly as to personal appearance and home surroundings. We have never been able to find

just how the Indian crept into this line of our family, but to us it seems probable that it came through mother of James and Joseph Longworth, who may have been part Indian. Of course, it is also possible that the mother of the father of these Longworth boys may have been all or part Indian. So far back does the Indian blood come into family, though, that none of oldest living people today can give us the connection. Nevertheless, tradition, physical appearance characteristics tell us plainly that our line of the Longworths is mixed with Indian blood.

And thus we find the Longworths, some aristocrat, some Indian, among other things. We now continue with record of James and Joseph, first of the Longworths to come to Missouri.

I. James Longworth.

James was the older of the two Longworth brothers who came to Missouri about 1825. The record of his service in War of 1812 has been given on page 105. James settled on the Rock Road, as it was called in early days, now the Gravois Road, a short distance west of Fenton, Mo. The place where James Longworth settled can be recognized by the spring, now called the Slevins spring, to left as one travels west on Gravois Road, a short distance past Fenton. Though this is now called the Slevins Spring, it is hardly properly named so, as it had been first owned by James Longworth, and it would therefore seem appropriate that it bear name of first settler of the tract of land on which it is located.

Scharf's History of St. Louis County gives Longwith (probably James) as one of early settlers of Bonhomme Township. Early documents in Missouri mention Maria or Marie as the wife of James Longwith - we have not been able to learn her maiden name. It is probably that James married after he came to Missouri. He and his wife Marie were charter members of the Methodist Church, organized in 1836, a few miles west of Fenton, where writer's great grandfather Isaac Sullens preached. James Longwith took an active and prominent part in the affairs of community in which he was one of early settlers, and he and his descendants are said to have had extensive land holdings in this district. We have never heard anyone say whether James Longwith himself bore any great resemblance to the Indian, but someone has said of one of his daughters "She was a good old soul, but just the picture of an Indian squaw."

James Longwith died at his farm near Fenton in January, 1863 (date from time his estate papers were filed.) James was born in 1793; this gives us 1793-1863 as the years he lived. We note that he died during Civil War period. We do not know what part he took in the War, if any. It is probable that he took no active part in War, as he was at time about seventy years of age, and nearing time of his death.

We do not have a record of death of Marie, wife of James Longwith. We note tha t James provided in his will that Marie should

possess during her natural life his home, the spring, and a considerable portion of his land. She, no doubt, continued to make her home on the Longwith farm near Fenton until her death. The James Longwith home was near the parental home of John Sullens, grandfather of the writer. One of the Longwith boys, William, and John Sullens were playmates during boyhood. Mother of writer has often told story of how William and John, when small boys, made the goslings on the Longwith farm "flop." As Bill and John were playing with the goslings, they would grab one by the neck, and shake it and say, "Flop, I tell you, flop," and when poor gosling was dead and could flop no more, they would catch another and do same to it, until they had killed a considerable number of the Longwith goslings.

We continue now with some records and information on children of James and Marie (Maria) Longwith:

1. William A. born May 18, 1829, Fenton, Mo. Married Lucy A.____. Lived at Fenton, Mo. William died in 1895, and is buried in Fenton M.E. Church cemetery. Lucy was born in 1835 and died 1925, and is also buried there. Children of William and Lucy Longwith:

1. Montgomery, who served on St.Louis Police force. Never married. Now dead.
2. James - never married.
3. Jefferson, married in Iowa, where he lived. He died there a few years ago, and was brought back, by his dying request, to receive a Masonic funeral at his old home Fenton, Mo. Buried in M.E. Church cemetery, Fenton, Mo.
4. Cornelius, married Mattie Harbison. Conducted a store at Fenton for years. Moved to St. Louis, Mo. later. Died there 1940. Left children.
5. Edward, married a Wolschlaeger girl. Lived on farm near Sappington, Mo., which farm had belonged to his wife. Edward died several years ago, in Old Folks Home, Manchester, Mo.

Two children buried in M.E. Church cemetery at Fenton, probably the children of Wm. A. and Lucy Longwith:

Wm. M. 1855-1923. Frankie 1865-1867.

2. Francis C. (Frank) went to California. Married there, had children. His grandson back here on visit about 1918.

3. Barthena, married ___ Boone, had children:

1. Virginia, married ___Koehler. Had one daughter who married a Weidlich.
2. Kitty, married Henry Meyer, had son James Meyer.
3. ____, married Cooper, had son Anthony Cooper. She is now dead.
4. ____, married Driver, had son George Driver.

4. Eliza Ann - only knowledge we have of her is from will of her father James Longwith.

5. Reuben - also mentioned in will of James Longwith. We note from records filed at St. Louis, Mo., that will of Reuben Longwith was filed Aug. 15, 1850. From this, we assume Reuben died shortly before this date.

So we conclude what records we have on James Longwith and his descendants, and pass on to record of Joseph Longwith, his brother

Longworth.

II. Joseph Longworth.

Joseph has been mentioned in early property records in Missouri as Josiah Longwith. His record of service in War of 1812 is under this name; this record has been given previously on page 105 of this sketch. We note from this record that Joseph, or Josiah, was born in Warren, N.C. in 1797. With his brother, James, he settled in Missouri about 1825. Here he married Margaret Cummings, member of another family of very early settlers here. Margaret Cummings was born and raised on a farm in Meramec River valley, near Valley Park, Mo. At one time, there was a small lake on this farm, which was called the Cummings Lake. Mr. Wm. Pfeiffer is said to own farm which in early days had belonged to the Cummings family. Joseph Longworth married shortly after he came to Missouri in 1825, but we do not have exact date of his marriage. After he married, he settled on a farm near High Ridge, Mo. His name appears frequently in early property records, etc., of Missouri. We have no details on life of Joseph Longworth here, as he died when his oldest living descendants today were yet very young. Date of his death: About 1875; place: His home near High Ridge, Mo. His wife died about 1861. Both were buried in small family cemetery on their farm. Children born to Joseph (Josiah) Longworth and Margaret Cummings:

1. James Longworth, date birth unknown, place: High Ridge, Mo. Married Katherine Toy. Died about 1867. His children:
   1. Reese, married, had children.
   2. Josephine, married,
   3. Missouri, married Jack Wilson, had children. She now dead.
   4. Warren, married Effie Hesse.
   5. Lafayette, not married.

2. John Longworth, born High Ridge, Mo., about 1843. Married Katherine McDonald. Died about 1897. His children:
   1. Charles, married Lizzie Prare, had children:
      Marion
      Edward
      Hattie, married ___ Crow, living Kirkwood, Mo.
      Etta, married ___ Koenig, living St. Louis, Mo.
      Lucille, married ___ Austin, living Manchester, Mo.
   2. Etta, married first to Charles Daubert, had by this marriage one son William, who is not married, and one daughter Katherine, who married a Stelloh, and lives at Lebanon, Mo.
      Etta, married second to Frank Stankey, and had by this marriage:
      Louise, who married Al. Bridge.
      Sam (not married) Jack (not married.)
   3. William, who died in 1918, when he accidentally shot himself.

3. Martha, daughter of Joseph Longworth, born High Ridge, Mo. about 1830. Married John Griffin. Lived near Fenton, Mo. Died in 1901. Children:
   Albert, married Jennie, daughter of Mary Longworth Ellison. Lived most of his life near Fenton, Mo. Died at Oakville, Mo. in 1929. Jennie died Feb. 7, 1908, at age 43 years, 9 months, buried in William Cemetery, near Valley Park, Mo. They had no children.

Children of Joseph Longworth, cont'd:

4. Sarah, born High Ridge, Mo., 1831. Married Christ Higgins. Lived near Fenton, Mo. Died Jan. 21, 1898. Had one child:
John, married Ada, daughter of Henry Est and Mary Longworth, lives near Sappington, Mo. Have children:
John
Louis, married Elsie Barger, have children: Bernice, Floyd, Delores (died at 3), Martin.
Sarah, married Harrison Frizell, have children.
Julius.

5. Margaret, daughter Joseph Longworth. Date her birth about 1834. Married ___ Toy. Died about 1857, buried Longworth family cemetery. No children.

6. Nancy, daughter Joseph Longworth, born about 1837, High Ridge. Mo. Died about 1855, of typhoid fever. Never married.

7. Drucilla, daughter Joseph Longworth, born High Ridge, Mo. April 15, 1841. She was grandmother of writer. Married Henry Brommelsieck, who was born Hanover, Germany June 19, 1827. Made their home near Sugar Creek, Jefferson Co., Mo. He died Fenton, Mo. April 1, 1907; she died at Fenton January 17, 1919. Both buried in McCormick Cemetery, Jefferson Co., Mo. For more detailed account of their life and records of their descendants, see pages 99-103 inc.

8. Mary, daughter Joseph Longworth, born High Ridge, Mo. Nov. 24, 1852. Married first to ___ Ellison; had by this marriage one daughter Jennie, who married Albert, son of Martha Longworth Griffin, no children born of this marriage. Married second to Henry Est. Mary died May 19, 1903, and is buried in Williams Cemetery, near Valley Park, Mo. Her children by second marriage:
1. Josephine, married James Peterman. Lived formerly near Valley Park, Mo. Went to Rolla, Mo., to live. Not heard from any more. Her children: Jasper, Louis, Ernest, Edward, and Ethel.
2. Martha, died at 3.
3. Eliza, died at 6 months.
4. Wm. Martin, married Alma Spurgeon, had child: Ethel. They left this part of country about 1908; never heard of any more.
5. Ada, died at 7.
6. Ida, married John Higgins. See above under descendants of Sarah Longworth (#4) for record of her family.

This closes record of descendants of Joseph Longworth.

With this, we close our record of Longworth (Longwith) family. Our line of this family was truly a people of contradictory characteristics. Some members of family bore traces of a people of quality, while others were unlearned, somewhat slovenly, without regard for appearance of person or home, and seemingly without least desire to improve their lot. The Indian in our line probably accounts for latter mentioned trait; yet, even the Indian is a person of contrasts - there is something noble and inspiring about him, and yet oft-times he is wild, reckless, lazy, slovenly. Truly in matter of this character of contrasts, our line of Longworths reminds us of the Indian - some with bearing somewhat noble, others, wild, reckless and untidy.

Longworth.

The Longworth name, in that part of state where family settled in early days, like names of many other of our pioneer ancestors, has become in fact a "dying name." The writer does not know of anyone bearing name who now lives in neighborhood where two Longworth brothers James and Joseph settled in early days. Even the spring which had belonged to James Longworth, pioneer settler, near Fenton, Mo., no longer bears Longworth name, but is now called the Slevins' Spring, in honor of a later settler on the land. Longworths are said to have had extensive land holdings in St. Louis and Jefferson counties, near town Fenton, but all this land has long passed out of hands of Longworths and their descendants. In that community where they owned extensive lands and were known to all who resided there, today only a few old timers even recall the name. There are few left of our line who bear the name, and those are scattered in places distant from where their pioneer ancestors settled. Even the ranks of descendants of Longworths - those bearing the name, and those not - are small, and scattered away from where early members of family had lived here.

So, we pass from history of our line of Longworths in Missouri, a people, some who bore traces of the aristocrat, others of the Indian - a people, of whom, in Missouri, memories and name are dying.

In Conclsuion.

To every journey there must come an end; we have now reached the end of our journey through memories of our pioneer ancestors. It is with reluctance and sorrow that we bid goodbye to these pioneers, many of them ever willing to face danger, sacrifice, hardship, and even death, in exploring and settling the new land of freedom, which today has grown into a great and powerful nation. As we now come to end of our study of these pioneers, again, the thought which we spoke of in the beginning of our sketch, comes to mind -- that as we spend much time in the study of these pioneer ancestors of ours, it does not seem that they are dead, buried, to rise no more. Instead, there comes to us a new and beautiful faith in the resurrection and eternal life through Him who has said:

"I am the resurrection, and the life: He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

And again we quote, as in the beginning of our sketch:

"The birds that sing in the trees have flown;
The flowers are withered and dry;
The maples have scattered their crimson leaves;
Around on the grass they lie.

'Tis thus with many who worshipped here,
In the sunny days of yore;
They have gone like the blossoms and the birds
To return to us no more.

Their graves are all around the place,
In solitude they lie;
They tell us plainer far than speech
That man is born to die.

The leaves and birds will come again,
The flowers too will bloom;
And God by His own power will raise
His children from the tomb."

Passing time has greatly dimmed memories of these pioneer ancestors of ours, until now in many instances, all that is left is the name, and again, in others, passing of time and scarcity of record in early days of country, have erased even the name. In our sketch, we have compiled the results of years of earnest research into lives of our "pioneer ancestors". In connection with those people, it seems appropriate that we quote here a comment on the 1790 census for the state of Virginia:

"Although beloved names of enduring fame do appear, the overwhelming majority of persons recorded were naturally the common people of their day. And it is rather sad when we realize that for many of them it is their only proof of ever having lived--their one link to reality. It is a link that breathes a certain amount of life into a Joshua Rakestraw or a Christopher Pikestaff who has long since

returned to the earth.

"Ancestor worship--as such--has no place in the United States, but even so it is worth while to note that the introduction to the census volume contains this following sentence:

'The framers of the Constitution were the statesmen and leaders of thought, but those whose names appear upon the schedules of the First Census were in general the plain citizens who by their conduct in war and peace made the Constitution possible and by their intelligence and self-restraint put it into successful operation.' "

Just one more brief thought, as we close this final chapter of our sketch. In the light of grave conditions in the world today, it does not seem proper that we close without again calling attention of our readers to great sacrifices, hardship, and dangers which so many of our pioneers unselfishly and unhesitatingly faced for their country and our country. There may be an isolated few who think otherwise, but the majority of us will agree that this country faces today grave and perilous times, and that it must prepare as speedily, as it can, to meet any emergency that may arise. Today, there are many in this land, who, either without love for their country and all that it stands for, or blind to its need and danger now, hinder preparations for defense of their country by selfishly taking advantage of the urgent need for national defense and trying to gain for themselves every dollar possible, even though delay thus brought about, might be perilous to their country.

We wish that it were possible for those who so selfishly hesitate to aid their country in its great need, to study the lives of some of our pioneers, who so unhesitatingly and unselfishly were ever willing to face any sacrifice, danger, and even death, for the sake of their country. It was such men who laid the foundation for this land of liberty, freedom, and equality, which has grown into the greatest, richest, country in world today. Except that we turn back and study these fearless, sacrificing pioneers and find in them an inspiration which we apply in our lives today, it is doubtful if this land will remain what it has been for so long. What might our land be today, if our pioneers had been so ready to hesitate and complain of the slightest discomfort and sacrifice required of them?

I hope that the pleasure which has been mine in compiling this sketch of my pioneer ancestors will be shared in some measure by my readers, and again I wish to thank all who have in any way helped to make this sketch possible.

Again - corrections of information submitted herein, or additional information on families covered in sketch, will be most welcome, and writer will be glad to make necessary revision or addition.

Anna B. Sartori,
6733 Alabama Av., St. Louis, Mo.
November 25, 1941.

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